INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, warm, periods stor... 20-9 (68-48). Sunday, cloudy with scattered showers. ...: Saturday, showers and sunny swells. Tema, 15-8 (59-... sunny, similar. CHANNEL: Sifakl, ROME: Saturday, ...ny. 19-5 (61-66). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 Llr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	£L2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Dm. 0.25	Tunisia	0.25 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	22 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Morocco	2.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. Ex.	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

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An Inside Look at Revolutionary Justice in Tehran

By John Kifner

TEHRAN, April 13 (NYT) — "It is not the individual who is on trial," ...ort, round-faced mullah who sat in judgment on Maj. Bijan Yahyahi ...ver and over again. "It is the regime."

Yahyahi sat uneasily on a folding steel chair in a row with five prisoners in a small classroom in Qasr Prison. Once, before the ...tion, he had been in charge of Qasr's political prisoners. Now, he ...cing the Islamic Revolutionary Court.

Revolutionary Court is judge and prosecutor, calling witnesses who ... their hands in the audience to challenge the accused. It metes out ...justice — usually execution by firing squad — to those it considers ...minals of the old regime.

...Islamic in principle, and repeatedly the word "mokhtar" — mean...e will — was used by the judges to refute the contentions of the ...dants that they were merely a part of the system.

No Defense Lawyers

...defendants can speak at great length in their own defense. But they ...t have lawyers. Nor, having just heard the charges against them ...they enter the courtroom, can they do much in the way of calling ...sses.

...Voice of the Revolution radio, however, had broadcast an appeal ...yone with a grievance against Maj. Yahyahi and his co-defendants ...e to the prison as a potential witness.

...e the trials began a week ago, under a new set of Revolutionary ...rules, several dozen persons have been executed, including former ...er Amir Abbas Hoveyda, who for 13 years was Shah Mohammed ...Pahlavi's right-hand man. More than 60 persons had been executed ...rumhead courts immediately after the revolution until a stop was ...d by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

...7½-hour trial of Maj. Yahyahi — marked by outbursts of weeping ...spectators as the suffering of prisoners was described — began ...esday evening in the small classroom building inside the prison ...ound. It continued in a morning session yesterday and in an after...session that stretched into the night.

...e most of those charged thus far by the Revolutionary Court, Maj. ...hi was accused of "corruption of the Earth" and "warring with God ...is emissaries." There followed a string of specific crimes, including ...ing political prisoners, insulting Moslem prisoners and preventing ...ms from doing their religious duties.

Photographs of Files

...ve the judge's bench — two steel desks pushed together — hung a ...onto which had been placed photographs of files of tortures by ...K, the secret police.

..."ake refuge in God from the Devil. . ." a man chanted in Arabic, ...g a verse from the Koran to open each session. The spectators ...red in unison with the holy verse, also in Arabic, called the Salavat: ...e be on Allah, Mohammed and His family."

...re were about 200 persons crowded into the courtroom, including a ...r of 23 women wrapped in the traditional black chador and five court ...servants identified them as mullahs. Many of the spectators were ...ty revolutionary guardsmen. Photographers were permitted to take ...es of the defendants, but not the judges.

...E. Yahyahi, an unshaven man wearing slippers, was brought in along ...his co-defendants, Capt. Mohammed Saremi and Afi-Reza Azari, a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International

As Israeli troops watch from a rooftop, Christian pilgrims throng Jerusalem's Via Dolorosa in a Good Friday procession.

On Good Friday

Holy Land Evinces Faith Amid Tension

PARIS, April 13 (IHT) — Hymns echoed along the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem on Good Friday as Christians, some bearing wooden crosses, followed the path that Jesus walked to his crucifixion.

Israeli soldiers countered through the Old City, alert for the possibility of terrorist attacks.

Israeli Ministry of Tourism officials said that about 100,000 tourists and pilgrims were in the Holy Land. The Christians were there to mark Jesus' suffering and to celebrate Easter on Sunday — the day that believers mark as the day of his resurrection. Jews were commemorating the weeklong Passover holiday, marking the Israelite exodus from Egypt.

In Rome, Pope John Paul II expressed dismay over terrorism and violence in the world, especially in Italy, in an essay published today.

"Myself, I, the Pope, whenever I have to [go] through the streets of Rome to visit the parish church of some neighborhood, must be guarded and defended by many policemen," wrote the Pope. "My God! All this is inconceivable."

The essay was donated as a personal contribution to a forthcoming book, by Aldo Biscardi and Luca Liguori, entitled "The Pope With the Human Face."

In his contribution to the book, the Pope noted that "in all parts of the world one lives today in permanent terror, in anguished fear; nobody today feels tranquil, safe in one's own existence." He urged research into the social causes of the violence.

In Paris, thousands of Easter holiday visitors found museums and galleries, including the Louvre, closed by workers striking for higher pay. The strike will end on Wednesday.

Many banks and securities and commodities exchanges were closed Good Friday. Some also will be closed on Monday. Among the countries where all banks and financial exchanges will be closed Monday are Britain, Italy, France, West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Nkomo Unhurt, Vows Revenge

Rhodesians Destroy Home Of Rebel Chief in Zambia

From Wire Dispatches

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 13 — Rhodesia, preparing for controversial elections next week, showed its military muscle today by wrecking a guerrilla leader's house 65 miles inside neighboring Zambia and cutting Zambia's only road link with South Africa.

In Salisbury, Rhodesian military headquarters said that ground forces, entering Lusaka for the first time in almost seven years of war against black nationalist guerrillas, had attacked targets under the control of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army of Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo said at a rally today that 11 of his men had been injured in an attack that destroyed his house in the heart of the city. Hospital sources said that the casualty toll from that attack and a second raid, aimed at other offices of African liberation movements, was 10 dead and 12 wounded.

Witnesses here said that the Rhodesian raiders were disguised as Zambian troops and that most of them were black. Zambian officials said that no planes were used in the raid.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda ordered an immediate call-up of Zambian Army reserves following the attack, which was within a half-half mile of his residence.

British Condemn Raid

In London, the British Foreign Office condemned the raid, calling it a "major and deplorable step in the escalation of the war," which could only impede the chances of a negotiated settlement.

Mr. Nkomo vowed that he would strike back at the Rhodesian forces. Standing beside the twisted front gate of his gutted bungalow, he told a crowd of hundreds, "I can assure you the Patriotic Front is going to punish those savages."

He said that he had been in the house when the Rhodesian commandos struck and that his bodyguards fought hard for 45 minutes before the attackers withdrew. "I had to get out of the place as best I could," he said, adding that he was sure the attackers had wanted to take him alive. Mr. Nkomo's account contradicted earlier statements by officials of his Zimbabwe African People's Union that he had slept elsewhere last night.

Robert Mugabe, co-leader with Mr. Nkomo of the Patriotic Front alliance which is waging war against the Salisbury regime, told the crowd that the raid had brought the two wings of the movement closer than ever before.

Mr. Nkomo, looking shaken but determined, said to cries of approval from the crowd that "victory is certain and certain this year, whether they like it or not. I can tell the regime in Salisbury that they are going to pay heavily for what they have done."

The Rhodesians drove into Lusaka in six or seven jeeps and trucks and attacked the bungalow from two sides, Mr. Nkomo said. "They used bazookas, machine guns, grenades and small arms," he said, adding that the attackers carried away the bodies of three of their men when they left.

Next week's one-man, one-vote

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Exile Leader Vows Rule of Law

Uganda President Takes Office

By Andrew Torchia

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 13 (AP) — Uganda's new president, Youssef Lule, took the oath of office today and asked Ugandans to unite and "help me erase the traces of eight years of Idi Amin."

"You have a legal government in office and Amin is now the rebel," Mr. Lule said from the steps of the long-disused Parliament building in central Kampala as thousands cheered.

Mr. Lule, the leader of a coalition of Ugandan exiles, promised to reinstate the rule of law and said that the government would be the servant of the people and not its master. He appealed to Ugandans to stop looting and not take revenge on Marshal Amin's supporters.

Dancing in Streets

In the center of the capital, Ugandans danced in the streets, and hugged and kissed each other in jubilation. A stuffed zebra taken from an advertising display stood on Kampala Road, the main street. Ugandans gathered along roads to the capital, waving leafy branches when Tanzanian soldiers passed. Beside the roads lay burned Ugandan tanks and jeeps.

Posters reflected the sense of relief over Marshal Amin's deposition. "There is no more jungle law," one said. "Now that Amin, the cannibal devil, is gone, we shall live," said another.

In other parts of the city, small numbers of Marshal Amin's soldiers seeking esacpe were reported holding civilians hostage and demanding cars. Tanzanian and Ugandan exile forces were rounding them up.

Kampala was relatively quiet for the first time since its capture Wednesday, with only scattered shooting. Looting by civilians was reported continuing in some residential areas. Most buildings in the city center had broken windows, and official documents from government offices were scattered on sidewalks. Some Ugandan civil servants tried to return to their jobs to help speed the restoration of civilian authority, and many of them found their offices ransacked.

Forces Hold Line

Tanzanian forces held a line 20 miles east of Kampala at a roadblock set up by Amin forces. No fighting was reported. Marshal Amin was believed holding out with a small number of loyalists, possibly in the industrial town of Jinja, miles east of Kampala.

Military authorities said that commando squads in civilian clothes were being sent to Jinja and other towns in the north and east in an effort to capture Marshal Amin and bring him to trial.

Kampala's day of celebration focused on the Parliament, where Chief Justice Sam Wambuzi, wearing a scarlet robe and a white wig in the heat, swore Mr. Lule into office. Until his appointment by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Advisers Killed Fighting Rebels

S. Says 100 Russians Die in Afghanistan

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 13 (...) — U.S. intelligence officials ...yesterday that as many as 100 ...t military advisers may have ...killed in Afghanistan in the ...month in fighting between gov...ent troops and guerrillas.

...e officials said that some esti... put the number of Soviet ...nnel in Afghanistan as high as ... with more than 1,000 in mili...oles. In addition to serving as ...ers, they were said to be play... growing role in the fighting, ...ding piloting helicopters and ...r planes and directing artil...ire.

...e U.S. officials confirmed re... from Kabul that in recent ...ng in Herat, 400 miles west of ...pital, insurgents had killed 16 ...t civilians, including two ...n, and mutilated their bodies. ...e officials declined to describe ...hey got their information, but ... said that it was obtained ...gh technical means and ...gh sources in and near ...anistan.

...y said that while the elements ... Soviet division had been ...d up to Afghanistan's border, ...rmed Soviet troops had not ...vened in the conflict. The ...or so Soviet military advisers ...n the country are said to be ...ng Afghan uniforms or civil...othes.

...e visit last week of a military ... headed by Gen. Alexei Yep...ishev is viewed as being particularly significant by U.S. analysts. As head of the political directorate of the Soviet Army, Gen. Yepishev is in charge of maintaining military morale. Officials believe that his mission reflects the problems that Soviet advisers are having in assisting the Afghan government to quell the insurgency.

"He is a pretty important man to send," said a U.S. official, who compared the Yepishev mission with the visit to Iran in December by a senior U.S. military officer, Maj. Gen. Robert Huyser. "It shows how badly the situation in Afghanistan is deteriorating," the official said.

In addition to a growing number of advisers, the intelligence aides in Washington said that Moscow had speeded delivery of military equipment, including helicopters, armored personnel carriers and artillery pieces.

The officials said that Moscow had given several warnings to Pakistan in the last two weeks about intervening in the conflict. They said that in response, the administration had privately told the Pakistan government recently that Washington intended to live up to the security agreements contained in a 1959 understanding between the two countries.

Schmidt Returns Home

BONN, April 13 (UPI) - West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt returned here today after visits to Brazil, Peru and the Dominican Republic. Later in the day, he flew to Hamburg to spend the Easter weekend at his home there.



AP

Retaliation in 'Spy Plane' Affair

U.S. Orders 2 South Africa Aides Ejected

JOHANNESBURG, April 13 (AP) — Police today were guarding a U.S. plane allegedly outfitted with photography equipment for aerial reconnaissance while three U.S. Embassy attaches accused of espionage prepared to leave the country.

In Washington, the United States ordered the expulsion of two South African military attaches in retaliation. Undersecretary of State David Newsom informed the South African charge d'affaires, William Retief, of the expulsion order.

The State Department declined comment on the South African charges that the United States had violated South African sovereignty by engaging in aerial photography of very sensitive areas of the country.

An official of the U.S. Embassy in Johannesburg said that the three Americans would leave next week to comply with Prime Minister Pieter Botha's expulsion order. He added that the United States had requested the government to guard the aircraft.

However, a State Department spokesman said that in response to South Africa's demand for an apology, "I can assure you there won't be an apology to South Africa for the alleged spying operation. We do not feel we have any reason to offer one."

He named the South Africans ordered to leave the country as Commodore William Duplessis, the defense and naval attache, and Col. Gert Coetzee, the air attache. They were given a week to leave.

The three Americans were identified by the State Department as Col. Alvin Crews, a defense attache, Maj. Bernd McConnell, an assistant air attache, and Master Sgt. Horace Wyatt, The crew chief.

The State Department said the timing of Mr. Botha's announcement was particularly unfortunate, in light of the final stages of negotiations involving the United States, South Africa and other countries op ending South African rule over Namibia, or South-West Africa. The State Department spokesman said that the administration hoped that strains in relations with South Africa will have no effect on the negotiations.

Surprise Announcement

Mr. Botha unexpectedly announced during a television newscast yesterday that a U.S. plane, which U.S. Ambassador William Edmondson had been allowed to operate for his convenience, had been equipped with cameras and "used as a spy plane."

The prime minister alleged that some of South Africa's most sensitive installations had been photographed by U.S. Embassy personnel who enjoyed diplomatic immunity in South Africa.

The U.S. Embassy in Pretoria declined comment, but sources there said that the aircraft was assigned to the defense attache and was not Mr. Edmondson's private plane.

The South African Broadcasting Corp. quoted a U.S. official as saying, "if we wanted to spy on South Africa we have satellites that could do it better than a Piper Cub."

The news report also quoted an unidentified South African scientist as saying photographs taken from a plane have more details than photographs taken from a satellite.

'Gone Everywhere'

The twin-engine turboprop, a C-12A Beechcraft King Air, reportedly had "gone everywhere" on official U.S. business in Africa.

Johannesburg's two major morning newspapers had thick black headlines over their front pages announcing "American Spy Plot Against S. Africa" and "U.S. Spies Expelled."

The pro-government Citizen reported that Mr. Edmondson walked out of the Foreign Ministry pale and flabbergasted after being told of the expulsions.

Police guards were stationed around Mr. Edmondson's Cape Town home when he started receiving abusive phone calls after Mr. Botha's statement, the newspaper reported.

Mr. Botha — who said that he would have anticipated the alleged spy plot from the Russians, but not from "the leading Western country" — said that the plane would leave South Africa "as soon as South African technicians can be satisfied that all photographic equipment has been removed from it to prevent further photography on its outward flight."

Czechoslovakia Aide Ordered Out of Italy

ROME, April 13 (UPI) — A Czechoslovakian Embassy official has been declared persona non grata and has been told to leave Italy as soon as possible, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The ministry said only that Karl Kluz, the assistant military and aeronautic attache, had violated "international rules governing diplomatic relations." The newspaper Il Tempo reported that Mr. Kluz had spied on Italian and NATO installations in southern Italy and the Mediterranean.

Suspicion Governs at Khmer Rouge Frontier Camp

By Henry Kamm

ON THE THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER (NYT) — The path that leads for 20 minutes from a country road through stubble fields and sparse woods turns sharply to the left by the malodorous remains of a cow that stepped on a land mine a few days ago and descends sharply to a narrow stream.

Men and women in black, with red-and-white-checkered kerchiefs on their heads or about their necks, are scooping water in pots and buckets from the shallow stream. Above them, on the opposite bank, men armed with Chinese automatic rifles stare suspiciously at a small group of intruders. The men hide in the bushes and behind trees; one, sitting on a branch, now and again puts his rifle against his cheek and aims it at a man with a movie camera.

Between 300 and 400 Khmer Rouge troops and their families, loyal to former Premier Pol Pot, have established what may be their last camp. Their backs are against the Thai border, about 25 miles south of the point where the road crosses from Poipet in Cambodia to Aranyaprathet in Thailand.

At Aranyaprathet on Thursday, the district officer, Amorn Ananchit, said that Vietnamese troops had occupied Poipet and the border post, placing on the post the red-and-yellow flag of the Socialist Republic of Cambodia, the state created under Vietnamese auspices and headed by President Heng Samrin. He said that it appeared that the 900 Pol Pot troops had left overnight and been replaced without combat by 200 Vietnamese or their Cambodian allies.

With the war going badly for them, the Khmer Rouge in the river camp overcame their initial hesitation and sent an emissary across the stream to talk with the intruders. His comrades watched with suspicion, responding to neither smiles nor waves of the hand.

No sounds of war were heard, only birdsong in the forest. The emissary, who identified himself only as "Kruey," said that there were 10,000 more Khmer Rouge in the area ready to fight the Vietnamese. He used the contemptuous racist term "youn" when speaking of them. He said that the Vietnamese were about 25 miles from here with many troops and tanks, and were advancing.

Whenever the emissary was asked a question that he considered delicate or important, he said that he would have to ask his leader. He waded to the other side, climbed the steep embankment and talked behind the bushes with three men who watched his every move while he was in the no-man's land speaking with the visitors, who were mainly Thais.

The emissary said that the Khmer Rouge troops had everything they needed. Although there were many women and children with them, he said that no one was ill or wounded. He said that they were in communication with headquarters and had only one purpose: to fight the Vietnamese. He said that Cambodian troops were fighting against the Vietnamese in every province of the country.

Asked whether Pol Pot was with them, the emissary crossed for consultations with his leader and returned to say that he could confirm only that the former premier was fighting against the Vietnamese but not in this sector.

Denies Thai Reports

The emissary denied Thai reports that his group had asked for asylum and had been rejected. His denial seemed plausible, because in this remote place there was no Thai soldier, policeman or official who could have prevented them from crossing.

The emissary said that the group demanded only that the Cambodians who had taken refuge in Thailand since the Vietnamese invasion come back to help in the struggle. He said that 11 members of his group had crossed on Wednesday with their cattle and had not come back. He demanded that the Thais return them.

The district officer, Mr. Amorn, said in Aranyaprathet that the 11 had been sent on Thursday to a remote "screening camp" for Cambodians with about 1,700 who had crossed since January. About 6,000 Cambodians have gone to Thailand since the Vietnamese invasion.

The emissary said that the Khmer Rouge did not want to fight against Thailand but only against Vietnam. While pledging a struggle against the Vietnamese troops, he said that his leader had asked Thai officials who came to this spot on Thursday morning whether they would be allowed to cross if the Vietnamese won the war. The emissary said that the Thais had granted this; the district officer asserted that Thai policy was to discourage refugees.

Medical Team

Although his right arm appeared wasted and paralyzed, the emissary said that he was the head of the group's medical team. He insisted again that they needed no help of any kind.

Restlessness became evident on the other side, and the conversation appeared to be ending. The emissary had constantly been smoking cigarettes offered to him, but when he was handed several open packs by the visitors he returned them courteously but firmly and said that they needed nothing. Instead, he presented a list of the 11 missing men and repeated his demand for their return.

Only when the visitors left did two or three Cambodians tentatively respond to their waves. There were still no smiles.



Associated Press

Soldiers loyal to Pol Pot meet with Thai officials.

...lcano Threat ... St. Vincent

...IGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Brit...est Indies, April 13 (AP) — ...sions reverberated today ... Mount Soufriere, and resi... were hastily evacuated as ... fell and the volcano emitted ... Government spokesmen ...hat there had been no warn...gns of volcanic activity.

...government said that an ...on could endanger the lives ...least 17,000 persons living ...15 kilometers of the crater. ...population of St. Vincent, a ...tainous island in the British ...Indies, is about 100,000.

...least 2,000 persons were killed ...he last severe eruption of ...ere, in 1902. That year ...t. Pelee on neigboring Mar...ue also erupted, killing all but ...f the 30,000 residents of the ... of St. Pierre.

World Initiative Urged

Hussein Says U.S. Loses Neutral Role in Mideast

BEIRUT, April 13 (UPI) — King Hussein of Jordan has said that the U.S. role as mediator in the Middle East is finished and that a new international initiative must be undertaken that will include the Soviet Union, according to an interview published today.

"Frankly, the United States has lost its role as a neutral arbitrator," King Hussein told the Lebanese weekly Al Hawadess.

"It's no longer capable of undertaking that role alone. There must be a new international action in which the Soviet Union, and other parties concerned in the region, could participate."

The king's remarks were seen as an implicit call for a return to peace talks under UN auspices, such as those held in Geneva in the wake of the 1973 Middle East war.

Referring to the chill that has developed in U.S.-Jordanian relations as a result of U.S.-sponsored peace moves, King Hussein told Al Hawadess:

"If the United States considers us a problem in the policy it has pursued so far, it looks like we shall continue to be a problem. Under no circumstances are we going to abandon one iota of Arab land or one particle of Arab and Palestinian rights on Palestinian land."

He said that "what the Americans describe as a great accomplishment" would not bring peace to the region.

"We asked the Americans what was the ultimate aim of those negotiations? Will Arab land return to the Arabs? Will Arab sovereignty return to Jerusalem? Their reply was frank and clear, namely, that they could not promise anything," the king said.

The Soviet position is similar to that of the European countries, the king added.

Resolution 242

"They believe a comprehensive settlement must be based on UN Security Council Resolution 242, that is, the return of Arab lands and recognition of the Palestinian peoples right to self-determination on Palestinian soil. This is our position and this is why we accepted the resolution," he said.

King Hussein accused the Carter administration of contradicting itself because it worked first to reconvene Geneva peace talks, with which Jordan agreed, and then "suddenly turned its position upside down."

In a related development, the leftist Beirut newspaper As-Safir alleged that tensions were rising in Jordan and that the embassies of the United States, Britain and Switzerland had prepared contingency evacuation plans for their citizens because of the unstable situation there.

It based its report on what it said were recent demonstrations by students, lawyers and others to protest the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

As-Safir said that Jordan protested to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. It said that Mr. Vance replied that the U.S. evaluation of the situation in Jordan was "not assuring" and therefore the evacuation plan was drawn up. It also quoted Mr. Vance as saying that King Hussein was embarking on a suicidal course by falling into step politically with Syria and Iraq.

Hussein Visits Salzburg

SALZBURG, April 13 (AP) — King Hussein and his wife Queen Noor today interrupted their Austrian skiing holiday to visit Salzburg.

3 Researchers Cited in U.S. for Work on Cancer

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPI) — Scientists from Britain, Sweden, and the United States are the winners of the first $100,000 tax-free General Motors Foundation Cancer Research prizes and gold medals.

Dr. Richard Doll, master of Green College of Oxford University, was cited in the announcement yesterday for proving environmental links to cancer. He reinforced findings connecting lung cancer with smoking and with exposure to asbestos, and linking X-rays with certain types of the disease.

Dr. George Klein of Stockholm's Karolinska Institute was selected for work detailing an interrelation between cancer and the body's immunity system. Work in this area is being applied by a handful of scientists treating lung cancer.

Dr. Henry Kaplan of Stanford University was honored for breakthroughs in Hodgkins disease, moving it out of the highly fatal class and making it curable, according to an announcement by Dr. Joseph Fortner, foundation president.

Dr. Fortner said that the awards call to the public's attention highly significant progress in knowledge of the causes, nature and treatment of a disease once considered hopeless.

Soldier Killed At Ulster Border

BELFAST, April 13 (AP) — A member of Northern Ireland's Protestant Ulster Defense Regiment was killed today in an ambush outside a village near the border with the Irish Republic, army headquarters reported.

The killing followed a bomb attack last night in another border village. The attack was apparently made by the outlawed Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

Three British soldiers have died in ambushes in the last two weeks in Northern Ireland. The latest killing raises the known toll of military and civilian deaths in the province to at least 1,894 in the last 10 years.

Greece Reports Quake

ATHENS, April 13 (UPI) — A strong earth tremor, measuring 5.2 on the Richter scale, rocked central Greece today near the town of Lamia, the Athens observatory said. There were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

China Clerks Learn English

TOKYO, April 13 (AP) — All sales clerks in the Guangzhou (Canton) Friendship Store have learned sufficient English to use that language when waiting on customers, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

The agency said that English was part of a training program for the 180 clerks, mostly women, who began working in the store last year.

It added that a training program in Japanese would be started for the sales staff.



United Press International

CAMPAIGN CHAT — British Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher talks to people in a restaurant during a recent stroll around her constituency in Finchley (North London). She discussed unemployment and inflation, two big issues in the May 3 general election.

An Inside Look at Iran's New Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

prison guard. After the charges were read, he asked for a sheaf of paper to write them down and take notes because, he said, he had not heard them before.

"The system was there, I didn't create anything," Maj. Yahyahi said on his own behalf.

"This is not a personal matter," replied the bespectacled man in a suit and tie who was the chief of the court, which seemed to vary from five to seven members with a couple of substitutions during the course of the trial. From two to four members were mullahs at various times.

'Tortured' Nation

"You are standing in front of [people of] the Iranian nation who were tortured," the court chief went on. "You made [a] traitorous shah the shah of the country. Islam never gave you the right to do this."

"I was forced, put yourself in my place. You wouldn't understand it unless you put yourself in my shoes. I asked for a transfer. I tried hard to get out. You must take that into consideration," Maj. Yahyahi said.

"Come on," replied the chief of the court. "Your crime is not being a prison guard, your crime is torturing and stepping on the human rights of people."

The first witness, a small man in a ragged gray jacket, said that he had been raped by the guards when he had failed to greet them, bringing groans and smacking of foreheads among the spectators.

Much of the testimony concerned the denial of Islamic practices, including forcing mullahs to shave their beards, harsher treatment to those who fasted during Ramadan and disrupting prayer hours. Over the last year or so the religious movement had been seen by the authorities as a major threat. However, leftist groups had long been treated much more harshly by SAVAK. Their complaints did not figure in the trial.

As the court adjourned the first evening, after Maj. Yahyahi said he would like to think about his defense, a woman cried, "If the court forgives him, the people won't and will get him."

Jailed for Tract

Some of those in attendance knew the prison well, like Mohammed Hosseinia, a 32-year-old mullah who had been jailed for 3½ years for writing an anti-government tract after police killed several persons in a raid on a Moslem seminary.

"We can kill thousands of them," he said while waiting for the trial to begin its second day, "but we must kill enough to show that it is wrong." He had been flogged with electrical cables, he said.

He testified about the torture, but when he had finished, he turned to one of the junior men on trial to forgive him, saying, "I specifically know that he used to do all the torturing, but he is not to blame, because it was in the hands of Yahyahi."

The original three defendants were joined on the second day by three others, identified by their last names as Sholevar, Abdi and Nazari. But when the last — a wiry, proud youth — was called to speak, he said, "I am Corp. Gholam Abbas Nazari of the Immortal Guard. I never served under any of these men." There was considerable embarrassment, and he was quickly led away and the former prison guard with the same last name was found.

Throughout the testimony, which actually covered all the defendants, no witness said that they had seen Maj. Yahyahi torture anyone. But they held him responsible because he was in charge.

"If you followed orders, but then you gave the same orders, were you just a ceremonial officer or did you have command?" the chief of the court said at one point.

Throughout the trial, people passed notes to the judges or raised their hands to volunteer testimony. When Maj. Yahyahi said that he had only sent 30 or 40 guards to break up a gathering of mothers waiting to see their imprisoned sons, a woman in a chador came forward to say it was 130.

The mullahs and the clump of women broke down in tears as a young guerrilla described such humiliations as the shaving of the beard of an elderly, highly revered ayatollah and said, "I was after martyrdom, I would not rest until I spilled my blood for my country. But it is our mothers who have suffered."

Maj. Yahyahi's defense, painstakingly read from scrawled sheets of paper, engendered no such emotional response.

He insisted he was only part of the system, had asked for transfers and denied that there was torture except as a disciplinary measure to keep prisoners in line.

He asked for clemency. "I'm a nobody," he said. "I wasn't important in the system. If I was somebody, I wouldn't have this job."

Maj. Yahyahi ended his final defense at 7:25 last night. An hour later, the small, round-faced mullah who had left the court for a time, returned. He spoke to a guard and Maj. Yahyahi was led out by guards, one carrying a blindfold. The trial continued.

The judges then withdrew, returning a short time later. Ali-Reza Azari was given a one-year sentence; the other four guards two years. They stood, shaking with relief.

Maj. Yahyahi's sentence was death.

Ex-Officials Shot in Iran For Ignoring Burial Rites

TEHRAN, April 13 (UPI) — Islamic executioners today killed seven more former officials and policemen, some of them accused of burying the bodies of anti-shah *demonstrators without religious* rites.

Tehran radio said that the seven were executed in four towns, including the port city of Khorramshahr, where trials began only yesterday.

Since secret Islamic courts began operating all over Iran after the mid-February revolution, only 17 persons have been acquitted. More than 100 persons are known to have been executed so far.

The trials are expected to last at least another year, government officials said.

Yesterday, Premier Mehdi Bazargan talked with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in his religious retreat of Qom. The authorities made no mention of topics discussed or if the controversial trials featured in the talks.

Although officials have declared their support for the trials, a spokesman said this week that differences of opinion existed on the method of their operation. Justice Minister Assadollah Mobasheri was involved in a dispute last week over a distorted text of the Islamic trials law that was leaked to newspapers as an official document.

Tehran radio said some of the accused executed today were charged with burying the bodies of anti-shah protesters in unmarked graves and without religious rites.

Those executed included the chief of the political section of Tehran's Qasr Prison, Maj. Bijan Yahyahi, an air force general, Hashem Berenjian, three police officers in Khorramshahr, another security officer in the southern town of Kerman and a military officer in Ahvaz, also in southern Iran.

The court in Khorramshahr, in its first trial, found three police officers guilty of killings, attacks on *homes and harassment of anti-shah* protesters.

The court in Kerman sentenced to death a man accused of the murder of a pregnant woman, but acquitted an army cadet. Another security officer was sentenced to death in the southern oil city of Ahvaz.

Meanwhile, Tehran's religious leader, Ayatollah Mahmud Taleghani, launched a drive to rid the capital's walls of revolutionary graffiti. It was the second such attempt in a month.

UN Group Urges Restrictions on Incendiary Arms

GENEVA, April 13 (AP) — A UN conference on international rules to ban the use of incendiary weapons ended here last night with delegates agreeing on a number of prohibitions and restrictions.

Two texts called for limitations on the use of land mines, booby traps, napalm bombs and other devices. The texts will be the basis for final agreement on an international treaty by a UN conference scheduled for September.

One text deals with all devices "designed to kill, injure or damage" that are "actuated by remote control or automatically." It recommends the total prohibition of the use of such weaponry against civilian populations.

Measures recommended in the second text would apply to any incendiary weapons "primarily designed to set fire fire to objects, or to cause burns . . . through the action of flame, heat or a combination of both."

The conference, convened by General Assembly mandate, recommended further study of a possible treaty restricting the use of such small-caliber arms as pistols, rifles and light machine guns. Among the 68 countries participating were the United States, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and Middle Eastern states.

Communists Mend Soviet-Japan Split

TOKYO, April 13 (UPI) — The Communist parties of Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to normalize their relations after a 15-year break, Japanese party officials reported today.

The two parties have been at odds since 1964 over a dispute about a partial nuclear test ban treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union. Japanese party representatives visited Moscow recently to mend the rift.

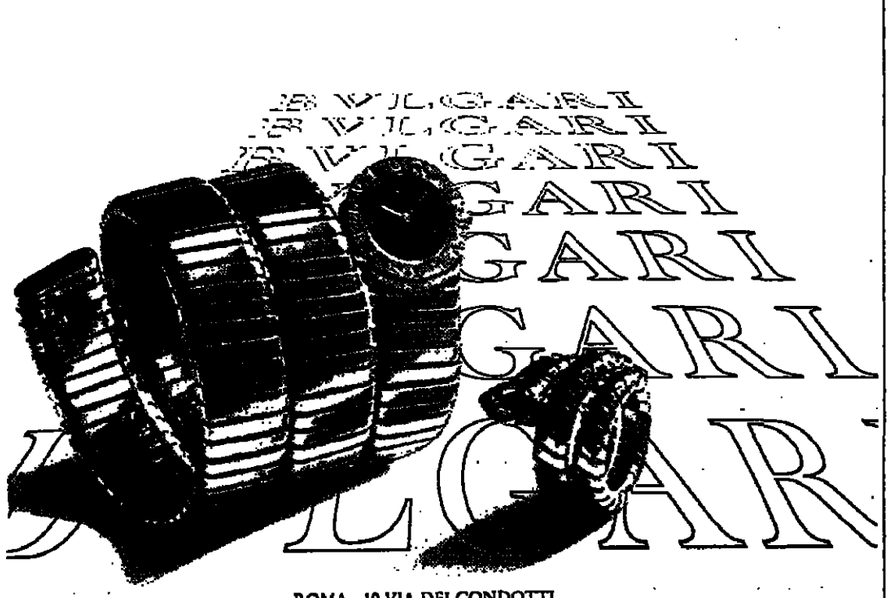
Restaurants Shut To Back Strikers On Spain Coast

MALAGA, Spain, April 13 (Reuters) — Tourists lined up in supermarkets to buy food in Spain's Costa del Sol holiday area today, after nearly all restaurants, bars and cafes closed in solidarity with striking hotel and catering workers.

Family-owned establishments, which had remained open throughout the weeklong strike, closed for 24 hours to back the demands of the strikers, who want a 14-percent increase in their basic wage. They began their strike on Monday.

The closures occurred when virtually every hotel along the coast from Malaga to Algeciras was full with foreign and Spanish vacationers for the Easter holiday weekend.

The resort of Marbella was the worst hit by the walkout of hotel workers. Union officials said that 70 to 80 percent of the town's hotels were affected.



ROMA · 10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI
GENÈVE · 86, RUE DU RHÔNE
MONTE CARLO · AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS
NEW YORK · HÔTEL PIERRE

Splintered Politics Worsen Crisis

Martial Law Fails to Halt Turkey Fighti

ISTANBUL, April 13 (AP) — *Murders, arson and bombings* between rightist and leftist groups continue in Turkey despite almost four months of martial law. Yesterday, a U.S. serviceman was killed and another seriously wounded by gunmen in Izmir.

This was the first attack on U.S. personnel since Premier Bulent Ecevit imposed martial law in the country. While killings have reached three a day, none had recently affected foreigners.

An underground leftist extremist group, the Turkish *People's Liberation* Front, today claimed responsibility for the attack, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported. The outlawed group was responsible for the murders of an Israeli diplomat and three NATO technicians in 1972.

The slain American was identified by embassy officials as Master Sgt. Edward Claypool, 43, of Richards, Mo. His companion, Sgt. Jeffrey Vail, 30, of Wheeling, Ohio, was reported in stable condition.

Completed Tour of Duty

Embassy officials said that Sgt. Claypool was to have left Turkey in two weeks on completing his tour of duty in Izmir. Sgt. Vail had arrived in Turkey a month ago, they said.

Two weeks ago, a bomb was thrown into the garden of the U.S. Embassy in Ankara and some diplomats believed that it was a sign of a new confrontation between right and left over the presence of NATO troops in Turkey, as happened in 1972.

The bloodiest incident seven years ago took place when 10 members of the Turkish People's Liberation Army and two Britons and a Canadian, all three NATO technicians they had kidnapped, were killed in a shootout with security forces in eastern Turkey.

Subsequently, during another martial-law period, three members of the terrorist group were hanged for attempting to change the constitution by forceful means and the violence gradually dwindled.

Rightist radicals trace their origin in the late 1960s to the Association for Fighting Against Communists, supported by religious, nationalists and conservative middle-class and small businessmen. The association based its activities on the premise that Turkey for centuries has battled the Russians and that a Communist government would be subservient to the Soviet Union.

Emerging Leftist Wave

These groups were tacitly backed by the conservative Justice Party to brake the emerging leftist wave in Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. A leader of the association and the head of the National Action Party, Alpaslan Turkes, was acquitted in 1944 of charges of plotting a pro-Nazi, pan-Turkish coup.

In 1967-68, Mr. Turkes organized youth camps styled on the Hitler Youth to train young sympathizers in martial sports. The camps flourished after militant leftists made violent attacks against U.S. servicemen. Paramilitary camp leaders were taught to call Mr. Turkes "Fuehrer" and adopted the slogan, "God Save the Turks."

Mr. Turkes' party, which favors a strong state, has increased its strength from one deputy in parliament in 1969 to 16.

Because Mr. Ecevit's Republican Peoples Party holds 214 seats and has had to enlist minority party deputies to command a majority in the 450-seat parliament, Mr. Turkes group remains a potential *troublemaker.*

Observers have also noted an increasing amount of activity among the splintered Maoist, pro-Cuban and pro-Moscow groups.

Several activists on trial admitted receiving training in Palestinian camps in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. Many Turks fear that their predominantly Moslem country's refusal to break relations with Israel may ignite a new wave of terrorism. Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Elrom was kidnapped and murdered by leftist groups in 1972.

Mr. Ecevit has drafted a law-and-order bill which seeks to unify the police forces, which are split into rightist and leftist corps. He rejects opposition claims that an amnesty for 3,000 imprisoned leftists, which he decreed while briefly in power in 1974, has caused the current troubles.

Former Bank Head Killed

ANKARA, April 13 (AP) — Gunmen killed the former director of a Turkish bank after forcing their way into his home here night, police reported today.

Police said that the victim, C. Sumar, was known as a support the ultra-rightist National P He resigned as director of S bank several months ago.

In the southern city of A today, gunmen killed a high s student on her way to school Anatolia agency reported. It that the victim, Seynur Eren was identified as a leftist.

Turkey Hopeful After IMF Talks

ANKARA, April 13 (AP-DJ) — Turkish premier Bulent Ecevit said today that a surprise round of loan negotiations this week with the International Monetary Fund went "very positively.

"*I am in a position to say that* we have come to a hopeful phase" in obtaining foreign assistance. It seems the foreign aid mechanism for Turkey, which will involve government-to-government, export and private credits as well as debt rescheduling, is to be speeded up considerably," he said.

Mr. Ecevit said a "jump" was noted in foreign currency inflows after the premium exchange rates were announced earlier this week (IHT, April 11). He did not cite any figures, but bank tellers confirmed that "dollars and marks are pouring in."

Separately, the Turkish government sharply raised most interest rates in a move to encourage savings and battle galloping inflation. For one-year time deposits, the interest rate rose to 20 percent from 12. Bank lending rates for medium-term credits were lifted to 19 percent from 16.

Manley Ends Soviet Tour

MOSCOW, April 13 (UPI) — Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley concluded his five-day visit to the Soviet Union today and left for London, Tass reported.

Visa Rules Applied

U.S. Lets PLO Aide Visit, Restricts His Statements

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP) — The State Department yesterday defended the visit here of a Palestine Liberation Organization official as a gesture toward free expression of ideas, but conceded that he could be expelled if he seeks to publicize his view.

That situation arose when reporters asked the department spokesman, Hodding Carter 3d, why Shafik Hout, director of the PLO's Beirut office, had been warned that his U.S. visa could be revoked if his statements at a breakfast yesterday were attributed to him in the press.

Mr. Carter was asked to comment in light of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's *assertion before the* Senate Foreign Relations Committee Wednesday that Mr. Hout was granted the visa "in line with the U.S. commitment to the free exchange of information and ideas." Mr. Carter contended that there were no contradictions between Mr. Vance's statement and the restraints on Mr. Hout.

Protests Over Visit

Under U.S. law, PLO officials generally are barred from the United States because of the organization's identification with terrorist activities. When it became known that Mr. Hout was seeking a visa, there were protests from Israel and from U.S. Jewish organizations and pro-Israeli members of Congress.

Underlying these objections is widespread suspicion in pro-Israeli circles that the Carter administration, looking ahead to the next stage of Middle East peace initiatives, wants to bring the PLO into the negotiating process and that the Hout visit is an opening wedge in *this campaign.*

That was denied by Mr. Vance in his Senate testimony on Wednesday. He said that the administration has not changed its policy of refusing to negotiate with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist and accepts United Nations resolutions to that effect.

However, when Mr. Hout was invited to speak before private groups at several U.S. universities and the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations, the State Department recommended to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that he be given a visa. That was done under a legal provision allowing a waiver for otherwise missable persons if their visit fosters the free exchange of ideas.

But despite the assertion State Department official yesterday that "we've elbowed out an opening for the free exchange of ideas" events since Mr. Hout's arrival have raised questions about how free and how wide the exchange likely to be.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hout with members and invited guests the Institute for Policy Studies private Washington research group. But those attending were told session had to be off the record with no public repetition, direct or indirectly, of anything he said.

That prompted an editorial in The Washington Post (See Page calling the restrictions an infringement of basic U.S. liberties.

Yesterday, Mr. Hout talked reporters at a breakfast arranged by Foreign Policy magazine. that occasion, according to some lengthy negotiations between sponsors of the breakfast and the Department resulted in a slight relaxation of the rules: reporters allowed to write about what Hout said, but could not identify him by name.

Reporters Protest

When reporters protested to Carter, the spokesman replied Mr. Hout's visa restricted his participation in meetings with academic groups that originally had invited him. Although Carter said that Mr. Hout's could be revoked if his actions statements in the United S contradicted the requirements the waiver under which it granted, he refused to des these restrictions.

Several reporters asked wh Mr. Hout's visa would be jeopardized if his scheduled speeches fore academic audiences were reported in the press. Others asked he will be required to preface of these speeches with a plea he not be quoted by name.

In reply, Mr. Carter said that "the penalties of what happen depend on the circumstances." Mr. Hout, the spokesman added, agreed to the restric when he accepted the visa and knows what the requirements

Rhodesians Raid Zambia, Destroy Nkomo's Home

(Continued from Page 1)

elections in Rhodesia do not include the foreign-based guerrilla leaders opposed to the biracial interim government of Prime Minister Ian Smith. Britain and the United States have refused to recognize the elections.

The Rhodesian military, on military alert to protect the voting from disruption by the guerrillas, also disclosed that Rhodesian troops had destroyed a ferry running between Botswana and Zambia at Kazungula. The borders of Rhodesia, Botswana, Zambia and South-West Africa (Namibia) meet there.

A communique said that the ferry had been carrying war materials for ZIPRA guerrillas. Until recently it had also carried a large amount of the trade traffic between South Africa and Zambia, but this was largely stopped when a rail link between Rhodesia and Zambia was reopened at nearby Victoria Falls in October.

According to Botswana President Seretse Khama, speaking in the Botswana capital of Gaborone, the ferry sank with one vehicle still aboard, killing at least three persons.

The Rhodesian military refused to give details of the Lusaka attack. It did not say how the Rhodesians got into Lusaka, which is protected by British-supplied ground-to-air missiles, or whether the commandos had returned home. It said only that the mission complemented recent air strikes against ZI bases in Zambia.

Zambian sources have said 136 persons were killed by t *raids this week.*

The Patriotic Front, based Zambia and Mozambique, threatened to disrupt the Rh sian elections. Mr. Smith said this week that he believed guer dedicated to upsetting the elec had already infiltrated into Rh sia. Sources estimate at more t 12,000 the number of insurg operating in the country.

New Year Feted In Phnom Penh

BANGKOK, April 13 (Reuters) — Phnom Penh, the once-thriving capital of Cambodia, which was cleared of its civilian population when the Khmer Rouge took over the country in 1975, now is packed with 65,000 persons celebrating the traditional new year, Radio Hanoi said today.

The new Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh administration has been encouraging Cambodians to return to the deserted capital following the ouster of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge government.

Today, Radio Hanoi said that the main streets of the city were being decorated with flags and streamers and that extra supplies of food were being distributed.

Ugandan Takes Oath

(Continued from Page 1)

the Ugandan National Liber Front, the exile coalition. Ju Wambuzi was chairman of Kenya Court of Appeal. After Lule took the oath and his Ca was sworn in, he spoke in Luga his tribal language, and in Engl

Tanzanian military author said that Mr. Lule, 67, a for teacher, would probably spend first night in Uganda since ret ing from exile in Entebbe, the mer seat of British colonial rul side Lake Victoria, 21 miles s of Kampala.

Thousands Flee to Kenya

BUSIA, Kenya, April (Reuters) — Thousands of U dans fled today into Kenya to cape the lawlessness that gripped much of their country s the fall of Marshal Amin.

The refugees spoke of secret killings in the eastern towns of roro and Soroti, where a Mos minority dominated during e years of military rule. The c mander of a battalion based at ja, said that he had intended make a last stand there to de Marshal Amin, but his batta disintegrated.

An Arab businessman from said that it was deserted. Straggl from Marshal Amin's army dispersed into the bush looking food. Soldiers from Jinja said Marshal Amin had gone there before Tanzanian and anti-A Ugandans captured Kampala drove off with his bodyguard the forest north of Jinja and not been seen since, they said.

Hague T

Verification of Pact

Turner Speaks Cautiously Of CIA's Role in SALT-2

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP) — Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, took a cautious role for himself yesterday in the debate over a new strategic arms limitation treaty.

Adm. Turner said that he will give the Senate his estimate of U.S. ability to monitor Soviet compliance with each provision of the treaty, but will make no overall judgment on whether the pact is verifiable.

In an appearance before the Overseas Writers Club and in a CIA statement, Adm. Turner drew a sharp distinction between "monitoring," which he described as an intelligence reporting function, and "verifying," which he described as a matter of policy judgment for the president and Congress.

Adm. Turner's limitation on his role, recently revealed within the administration and in CIA briefings on Capitol Hill, had not previously been made public. The cautious posture appeared to be his bid to avoid being caught in a controversy between advocates and opponents of SALT-2.

Danger of Uncertainty

An uncertain position by Adm. Turner on the U.S. ability to detect Soviet violations would be gravely damaging, if not fatal, to the treaty. High administration officials, most recently Defense Secretary Harold Brown and presidential assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski, have said that they are confident that no significant violation could take place undetected. On the other hand, The Senate Republican Leader, Howard Baker of Tennessee, said Wednesday that "I don't think that there is any way you can legitimately say that the treaty can be verified."

Adm. Turner said that so many treaty provisions are subject to checking that it is meaningless to ask whether the treaty as a whole is verifiable.

He said that the recent loss of monitoring stations in Iran has lowered the U.S. ability to check on Soviet weaponry, but declined to say how much damage was done. He would not discuss plans to compensate for the loss of the bases. He said that it is imperative to keep secret the details of SALT monitoring so the Soviet Union cannot counter them.

Adm. Turner charged that improper revelations of U.S. techniques for monitoring SALT caused serious damage. He did not specify the revelations but aides said that he was referring to disclosures of plans to utilize high-altitude U-2 spy planes on flights along Soviet borders.

'Lack of Consistency'

MOSCOW, April 13 (UPI) — The Soviet Union charged today that a lack of consistency by the Carter administration plays into the hands of those who oppose the completion of the treaty.

The Moscow daily Sovietskaya Rossiya said that "some representatives of the U.S. government continue to declare in favor of increasing military spending and the creation of new missile systems. It is obvious that a lack of consistency in the U.S. administration plays into the hands of the adversaries of SALT-2."



Associated Press

BERRIGAN'S WIFE ARRESTED — Elizabeth McAlister, the wife of activist former priest Philip Berrigan, is arrested Thursday after she and others threw blood at the North Portico of the White House in a protest against nuclear power. Police say 10 persons were arrested.

Flap Malfunction Suspected

U.S. Pilot Details Recovery From Plane's Sudden Dive

By Robert Lindsey

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 13 (NYT) — A Trans World Airlines pilot whose Boeing 727 went into a twisting plunge over Michigan on April 4 testified yesterday that it was only when he saw the moon glowing in the distance that he knew with certainty that he had pulled out of the perilous dive.

Capt. Harvey Gibson told U.S. investigators his craft was plunging toward earth virtually out of control when, as a last resort, he ordered the wheels extended in hope of creating enough drag to brake the descent.

When the wheels were lowered, he said there was "an incredible sound — unbelievable," but he said that the descent continued. The jetliner's altimeter, he said, was turning too fast for him to read it, "but I could see cities — lights — coming up through the fog, and I knew we were getting close."

Finally, he said, the drag from the wheels began to slow the dive, and he said that he pulled back on the control wheel of the plane as much as he thought he could without creating so much stress on the wings that they would break off.

Headed for Moon

Slowly, he said, the plane began to rise, but it was shrouded in clouds and without the use of his altimeter, he was not certain where the craft was. Then, he said, "we broke through the clouds and we saw the moon — it was a big spot in the windshield — and we headed for it."

A 44-year-old resident of Las Vegas, who skydives, races motorcycles, and flies acrobatic aircraft as his hobbies, Capt. Gibson gave his first public account of the incident to representatives of the National Transportation Safety Board.

His testimony failed to answer the question of how a cockpit recording device that was supposed to have retained voice conversations in the cockpit was erased after the incident.

"I don't recall erasing it," he said at one point, and at another, "I didn't see anybody erase it."

Tentatively, investigators believe that the cause of the gyrations of the jet, which carried 80 passengers on a flight from New York to Minneapolis, was a malfunction of a flap-like control device on the right wing, which distorted airflow around the craft and sent it into a steep dive.

Not Complete Roll

In his testimony, Capt. Gibson reiterated earlier statements that the plane rolled over once in the dive. But the safety board released preliminary data from the plane's flight data recorder that appeared to indicate the plane did not roll over completely.

This device, which records the moment-by-moment altitude, speed and heading of the craft, investigators suggested, appeared to indicate that the craft, in its steep dive from 39,947 feet to 4,928 feet, first banked sharply to the right and then twisted back in an equally steep bank to the left.

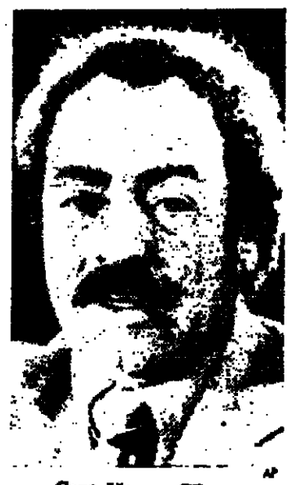
Capt. Gibson said that when he landed, the plane's flight engineer did not remember a complete roll. He told his story calmly and in detail but responded sarcastically to sharp questioning from a Federal Aviation Administration attorney regarding erasure of the tape.

Capt. Gibson said that it was common practice among pilots to erase the recordings of cockpit conversation after landing, although he acknowledged that the FAA required preservation of tapies in which an incident had occurred.

Nevertheless, he said that he was so busy after landing that he did not think of erasing the recording and that he did not know who had. James Dillman, the FAA lawyer, tacitly accused the crew of concealing embarrassing conversations, but the pilot denied this.

If the tape had been preserved, he said, it would have provided evidence that "made the two crew members [co-pilot and flight engineer] look good. It wasn't intentionally erased."

Asked why he erased conversations after a routine flight, he said, "I might say something unkind about people in management and they may try to bring it out."



Capt. Harvey Gibson

Mondale in Norway For Five-Day Visit

BERGEN, Norway, April 13 (AP) — U.S. Vice President Mondale arrived here today for a five-day visit to Norway, where he will spend Easter with relatives and confer with government officials.

Mr. Mondale arrived here from Iceland on the second stop of his nine-nation trip to Nordic countries and the Netherlands.

Threatens to Withhold Funds

U.S. Says Chicago Segregates Schools

By Bob Secter

CHICAGO, April 13 — The U.S. government has accused the Chicago school board of deliberately segregating schools and has threatened to sue the board if it does not devise a comprehensive desegregation plan by summer.

Calling current integration efforts inadequate, Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, offered school officials here a choice — desegregate quickly and qualify for $36 million in new U.S. aid for two years, or stall and face a court fight and a cutoff of the $100 million in U.S. funds that the city receives each year.

"Chicago school officials have intentionally created and maintained a racially discriminatory, dual school system," HEW charged in documents given to School Superintendent Joseph Hannon by Califano aides.

The aides said that HEW would not insist on racial quotas or city-wide busing to accomplish integration. However, they emphasized that a mandatory desegregation plan would have to be worked out by mid-summer for use in September.

If that is not done, they said, the case would be given to the Justice Department for possible legal action against the 500,000-student district, referred to privately by U.S. officials as "the most segregated big-city school system in the country."

School officials here have maintained that segregation in the schools has resulted from racially separated housing patterns. But, in a letter to Mr. Hannon, Mr. Califano said that policies of the Chicago Board of Education promoted and maintained segregation.

"Specifically," he wrote, "the location of new, permanent and temporary facilities, the establishment and alteration of school boundaries, the transportation of pupils and the assignment of faculty and staff have contributed to the assignment of minority children to segregated and overcrowded schools."

Mr. Hannon, who has been promoting voluntary desegregation, denied that the school board or school officials were responsible for segregation. "There has never been a finding of deliberate segregation against the Chicago school system," Mr. Hannon said in a response to the HEW allegation.

Mr. Hannon has fought efforts to impose mandatory integration programs, contending that they would be expensive and probably would backfire by accelerating the rate of white flight from the city.

Attached to Mr. Califano's letter was a 102-page appendix prepared by HEW's Office of Civil Rights that details dozens of examples of board actions that allegedly fostered segregation. Included are charges that:

- The board regularly selected sites for new schools that helped create or maintain segregation of black and white students living in the same general area. Members of faculty and staff that were predominantly black were assigned to new schools that ended up being mostly black, while the new white schools got mostly white faculty.
- Since mobile units were first installed in 1962 to help alleviate overcrowding, a disproportionate share of them have been placed at black schools. In many instances, students in crowded black schools have been assigned to mobile units, even though white schools with empty classrooms are nearby.
- The district has consistently redrawn boundaries in areas where blacks and whites live near each other to perpetuate segregation.
- So many restrictions were placed on the long-standing, voluntary school transfer plan that, in some cases, it served to promote segregated schools rather than to eliminate them. Whites were sometimes allowed to use the plan to escape integrated schools, the letter said.
- Until two years ago, when an administrative law judge ruled that faculty and staff had routinely been assigned to schools on the basis of race, there was extensive segregation of school faculties.

David Tatel, director of the civil rights office, said that HEW was taking the "carrot and stick" approach, rather than rushing into litigation, in an effort to avoid a lengthy legal battle and achieve desegregation quickly. "Maybe it won't work, but the payoff is potentially great because it means there will be desegregation in September," Mr. Tatel said.

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Schlesinger Asks $2.5 Billion

Carter Urged to Develop Solar Energy

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, April 13 (NYT) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has recommended to President Carter that the U.S. government spend $2.5 billion to stimulate the development of solar energy in the mid-1980s.

If Mr. Carter adopts the recommendation, it would mark the first sizable U.S. commitment to solar energy, the administration so far having limited itself to rhetorical support and modest increases in the Energy Department's budget.

In a recent memorandum to the president, Mr. Schlesinger also recommended:

- That Mr. Carter commit himself personally to the advance of solar energy.
- That the administration form a partnership with all sectors of the economy to promote solar power.
- That the president set specific goals for solar energy to demonstrate his leadership and to challenge Americans to meet them.
- That Mr. Carter announce his decisions and commitment in a national address or a message to Congress.

A poll published by The New York Times this week showed that 42 percent of U.S. citizens responding to the poll the U.S. people believe that the energy crisis can be solved in five years by making electricity from solar energy. Thirty-six percent did not agree with that and 22 percent said they did not know. The most optimistic estimate by solar advocates is that 25 percent of the nation's energy can be produced by solar power in the year 2000.

Mr. Schlesinger's memo was written in the context of the overall energy problem, not in response to the skepticism generated by the March 28 nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania. It follows a policy review within the administration promised by the president when he attended a Sun Day celebration in Denver last May. Mr. Schlesinger summarized the review and made his recommendations.

Carter Reception

Administration officials said that a "decision memorandum" for Mr. Carter was being prepared by Stuart Eizenstat, his senior adviser on domestic affairs, and that the president's solar message was expected in a few weeks.

In his televised speech about energy on April 5, Mr. Carter indicated that he might be receptive to recommendations such as Mr. Schlesinger's. He said that besides conserving and producing more energy from present sources, the United States must turn to "the most promising part of our battle for energy security-shifting to more abundant sources of energy." Among other forms of energy, he said, "we can turn increasingly toward the ultimate source of all our energy — the sun."

Mr. Schlesinger recommended that the president adopt a plan that "would increase the federal budget by $2.5 billion cumulatively through 1985 for financial incentives." The increases would be above those in the Energy Department's budget but would not start until fiscal 1982, which begins in October, 1981.

The stimulation provided by the $2.5 billion would lead the nation to produce about 12 percent of its energy from solar power by the year 2000. That would be about 30 percent more than estimated without the program.

The plan recommended by Mr. Schlesinger is not likely to please solar advocates who want a much larger commitment, politically and financially, from the U.S. government.

Carter Aide Says Wage Rules Bent For Teamsters

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP) — Presidential anti-inflation chief Alfred Kahn admitted yesterday that the administration "bent" its 7-percent wage guidelines to accommodate the new Teamsters' union settlement.

At a press conference in Boston, Mr. Kahn said: "You can say with honesty there has been bending of the standards." He also predicted another surge soon in wholesale industrial prices.

Mr. Kahn's statement was the first public admission by a high official that the White House had bent the guidelines in the case of the Teamsters' settlement. This was a reversal of his earlier stance on the pact.

On Wednesday, he told a White House briefing that the Teamsters' settlement fell within the guidelines. He then praised the pact as costing substantially less than the contract it replaced.

It was not immediately clear what impact Mr. Kahn's statement might have on the wage-price program. Officials had been skirting any admission that the guidelines were bent to avoid opening the door to future concessions.

Carter to Name Banker, Black To Fed Board

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP) — President Carter announced yesterday he will appoint Frederick Schultz, a banker-politician from Florida, to the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Carter also nominated Emmett Rice, senior vice president of the National Bank of Washington, to a second vacancy on the board. Mr. Rice, if confirmed, would be the second black to serve on the panel.

The two new nominations would bring the number of Carter appointees on the board to four of the seven members. The other two named by the president are Fed Chairman William Miller and Nancy Teeters.

There appeared to be little question that Mr. Rice's nomination would be confirmed by the Senate. The 50-year-old South Carolinan served as alternate U.S. executive director to the World Bank in the late 1960s and earlier worked in the Treasury Department.

However, there were indications that Mr. Schultz's appointment might run into close questioning in Congress, in part because of his Florida political activities. Mr. Schultz, 50, is chairman of the board of Barnett Investment Services, Inc., a subsidiary of Barnett Banks of Florida, one of the largest bank holding companies in the state. He was a member of the Florida House from 1963 to 1971.

New Riots Flare In Indian City

NEW DELHI, April 13 (AP) — Violence flared again today at Jamshedpur, eastern India, where 52 persons have died in three days of rioting between Hindus and Moslems, the United News of India reported.

Twenty persons were killed and an unspecified number injured yesterday when bombs were thrown at an ambulance carrying injured persons to a hospital, the agency said.

More than 200 persons were hospitalized with bullet wounds and other injuries and more than 500 rioters were arrested, the agency reported from the city, about 250 kilometers west of Calcutta.

Islanders Call Move Last Gasp of Colonialism

The Hague Threatens to Halt Aid to Aruba in Autonomy Dispute

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE (IHT) — The Dutch, who once controlled a flung colonial empire, are facing trouble in the last of their possessions — the Antilles.

The Dutch government is threatening to stop aid to Aruba, one of the islands in the group, if its politicians do not shelve moves for complete autonomy.

Government officials here admit to some embarrassment at having to wave the big stick at a tiny and economically distressed island, but say the moment they see no alternative.

The Arubans say that the Dutch threat is a last gasp of colonialism and an accusation that the Dutch are. The Dutch claim that full independence for Aruba should wait longer until its economy is more robust. Most of the other Dutch colonies have already been granted independence — Indonesia in 1949, New Guinea in 1963 and Surinam in 1975.

The dispute is a complex story with an overlooked part of the world. The Netherlands Antilles are still part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. They consist of the Leeward Islands, Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, and the Windward Islands, St. Martin, St. Eustatius and Saba, about 500 miles away.

Federated Islands

Since 1954, these scattered Caribbean communities, Dutch-speaking and with a population of 300,000, have been joined in a federation. It was that year that they received partial independence from the Netherlands, which islanders sometimes refer to as the seventh island.

Under this arrangement, the islands became an autonomous part of the Netherlands and were able to determine their own administrative structure and manage their own affairs without interference from The Hague, with the exception of two policy areas — defense and foreign affairs.



"It was a kind of halfway house," an Antilles expert here said. "We were realistic enough to see that full independence was impractical, given our meager resources. That is still the case and will probably remain so for another 10 years."

There is also a racial element in the dispute with the Netherlands. Unlike the five other Antilles islands, which have a predominantly black population, most Arubans come from Indian stock — a heritage that derives from Aruba's former status as a private plantation operated by the West Indian Co. This, plus the feeling by Arubans that they make an unfairly heavy contribution to the island economy, has given rise to independence demands.

These have caused sharp reactions from some islanders who do not want to see the federation broken up, and from the Dutch Interior Ministry, which oversees Antillean affairs. The Dutch government has repeatedly said that it will deal only with the six islands jointly, which is why it has threatened to cut aid to Aruba.

"There is no lack of sympathy here about the Antilles wish to become completely independent in a few years," a Dutch spokesman said. "That is not the issue. The question is one of timing and method. The government wants the whole federation to get its independence and is completely opposed to it being done on a piecemeal basis."

This consensus, however, is not shared by a majority of Arubans, whose island lies closest to the Venezuelan mainland (40 miles) and whose oil refining work for that country has made them more self-confident.

The Arubans, who have a reputation for their Latin temperament, mostly work on coconut plantations and cultivate aloe crops, whose oil is used as a base for suntan lotion.

To reinforce the economic argument for the status quo to continue a while, the Central Planning Agency here has just produced a report on the Antilles that indicates trouble for the island's economy.

Unemployment is high and will remain so, it says. Oil refining, the chief industry, is not labor-intensive and the other two pillars of the economy, the services sector and the tourist industry, are uncertain. The Antilles currently have about 10 percent of the Caribbean tourist trade and, while this can be developed further, it should not be relied on, it says.

The report suggests that the Antilles, with 100 percent literacy, should try to increase their commercial and financial possibilities, considering their location between the two Americas.

But setting up new economic structures must be seen in the context of the islands' political future, which is why Aruban demands for full independence have become such a sensitive issue.

While the Arubans have said they want to achieve full independence by March 18, 1981, there is some evidence that this date is only a marker to put pressure on The Hague.

But six months ago Dutch officials broke their traditional refusal to talk to Arubans alone — an indication of The Hague's desire to head off Aruban demands before they become more vociferous.

However, the Dutch government will still try to play a waiting game, a spokesman said. It hopes that, if Aruban independence demands can be resisted a little longer and independence for the other Antilles islands can be achieved quickly, an acceptable compromise can be reached.



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Global Trade and Aid

The time involved and the complexity of the issues bring a certain resemblance between the new trade agreement initialed in Geneva and the strategic arms limitation treaty. The resemblance is increased by the fact that one potential obstacle to bringing both pacts into effect is the United States Congress. For just as a reversion to Cold War moods (as well as some legitimate questions about its equity) threatens SALT in the Senate, so a nostalgia for 19th-century protectionism may block ratification of the trade treaty.

This would be unfortunate, for the United States and for the world. The 19th century is long past; the "infant industries" the United States sought to protect then have reached full maturity. And — what has been the most important factor in stimulating freer trade in the Western nations after World War II — the reactions of nations to the Great Depression was a search for economic autarchy that produced, instead, a kind of national autism. When the world was most in need of real cooperation, countries turned against one another, first in trade and then in outright war.

So what 99 nations drafted over five years should be accepted by their governments, because it will control not only tariffs, but other forms of national interference with international trade, such as subsidies and quotas. To be sure, Japan still presents obstacles to free trade in areas that affect the United States, but it has made some concessions. And as in SALT, what can be expected of the trade discussions is not an absolute solution, but progress. This the current agreement surely represents.

What has been called by one of President Carter's representatives "the biggest trade negotiation package ever" will, of course, have any number of contentious items. But, even apart from the nostalgia for protectionism that lingers in Washington, there is the major question of the under-developed nations. For most of them, the main issue is not equity among trading countries, but aid for themselves.

Before World War II, most of these countries were colonies, providing their master states with markets and raw materials. Now, independent and seeking economic growth, they want markets of their own as well as manufactured goods and equipment for production at good prices. They have formed cartels — which act in ways the industrialized states have been trying to modify or abolish — and they want more from the developed world than the present treaty supplies. Thus, while a contest in Washington over ratification of the agreement may attract attention, the most serious struggle is likely to develop in Manila next month, when the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will hear a renewed demand from the Third World for a new international economic order. The initialed treaty represents a marked departure from the prewar economic approach of the developed lands; it is, in those terms, revolutionary. But for the under-developed nations the revolution has barely begun.



'Was It Fun Being Rich, Pa?'

A Little Secret

Did you know that Shafik Hout, director of the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Beirut, is paying a visit to Washington? No, you didn't, unless you were among the handful of people who, under the terms of the visa granted to him by the State Department, were forced to turn up the collars of their coats, sneak into privately arranged meetings and promise not to divulge anything they might hear inside.The U.S. State Department, you see, granted him entry only on the condition that Mr. Hout address no public gatherings and avoid all publicity. Otherwise he risks being thrown out and denied entry next time.

It's shameful. It is shameful that Mr. Hout is not allowed to say what he has to say on a burning public issue. It's even more shameful that his listeners, *American citizens,* must enter into a conspiracy of silence to gain the privilege of talking with him. Take our word for it: You feel shabby, a bit dirty, for having to accept a distinct infringement of your normal liberties.

It happens, of course, because the PLO is a political hot potato. One part of the U.S. government cowers under the pressure of groups determined to keep out of the Middle East peace process the very organization that another part of the U.S. government seeks to draw into the process. The American Jewish Congress, for example, criticizes the State Department for letting Mr. Hout in at all, claiming that the department's action will "burden" the peace process and "undermine" confidence in American impartiality. In fact, the action burdens the democratic process and undermines confidence in American self-respect. The question of official dealings with the PLO is political and not to the point here. The question of admitting foreigners to meet openly with private citizens and to offer their views to the American public is not, strictly speaking, political at all. It is, or at least it ought to be, a matter of fundamental American values and rights.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jerry Brown's Trip

It has not been easy following California Gov. Jerry Brown Jr. on his vacation in Liberia and Kenya. It was not even easy to follow Mr. Brown's announcement of the event at the outset, when he said he would be accompanied by "a friend," but, when asked who that friend might be, responded: "I can't tell you. That's of no major importance." Now, of course, the world knows the friend to be singer Linda Ronstadt, who certainly is of major importance. And Miss Ronstadt's importance has become even more major of late, for she was reported to have been "in a snit" after Mr. Brown turned their holiday toward politics by meeting with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi in Nairobi, and presenting his plan to create a Peace Corps to promote solar energy.

Exactly why Mr. Brown decided to present his solar Peace Corps idea to the president of Kenya adds yet one more piquant, if confusing, element to his adventure. And then there is the perpetual question, which hovers like a misdirected condor over the safari, of whether or not Mr. Brown and Miss Ronstadt will marry — a question made more urgent by Miss Ronstadt's recent "snit." Things evidently were happier for the couple earlier in their journey in Liberia, where Mr. Brown held hands with Miss Ronstadt, who gave him a snake as a birthday gift. Now, however, your guess is as good as ours.

There are cynics who suggest that Mr. Brown undertook his safari to recoup publicity losses of the last few weeks. Besides several setbacks in his home state, there was, and is, Mr. Brown's often-set-back plan to balance the federal budget by constitutional amendment. (He has several plans.) As recently as April 3, Mr. Brown had to cancel a speech on this subject in New Hampshire at the last minute, because the state's Democrats did not want to hear him. Three days later, he announced his African trip.

None of this really explains the safari, but we will continue to stay alert. It is possible that the trip has something to do with an answer Mr. Brown gave to Johnny Carson on "The Tonight Show," when asked if he would seek the presidency in 1980. "I believe the job seeks the man," said Mr. Brown. "Whether it's pleasant or uncomfortable is not the point. Sometimes you know inside." We know.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Renewed Strife in Nicaragua

The renewed fighting between the government forces of Gen. Somoza and the Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua this month has once again demonstrated that the troubled Central American republic is still a long way from having achieved peace and stability. Despite much prodding from Washington, the general has not yet announced his retirement from the political scene that he and his family have dominated for more than four decades . . .

Washington . . . could follow up the moves it took last year to cut off economic and defense aid to Gen. Somoza by continuing its action to block aid from the International Monetary Fund. Such blocking action is well justified by the chaotic financial situation in Nicaragua and the lack of any means of checking that IMF funds would be put to constructive use.

Any attempt by the present Nicaraguan ruler to stay in power would make an already bad situtation worse.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 14, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — Russia yesterday sustained the worst disaster that has befallen her since the beginning of the war with Japan. The battleship Petropavlovsk, on returning to Port Arthur after a sortie, struck a submarine mine and was blown up. Admiral Makharoff and about 800 men were killed. It is unclear if other ships were also struck. It is reported that the Czar wept when he received news of the sinking. All the papers here are filled with black-rimmed obituary notices for Admiral Makharoff. Intense sadness prevails in this city, and the lack of further news is ominous.

Fifty Years Ago

April 14, 1929

PARIS — Mr. Leon Blum, the French Socialist leader who was defeated by the Communist candidate in a district in the suburbs of Paris a year ago, was elected in a by-election in the south of France yesterday. Mr. Blum's opponent was a Radical Socialist. The campaign had many elements of humor, as Mr. Blum, who is a Dry in practice, had to win the sympathies of an electorate that lives almost entirely on wine production. The contest excited great interest, owing to the personality of the candidate, and to the closeness of the outcome, which was decided by just a 6-percent margin.

A Man Who Speaks His Mind

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The most engaging character in Washington these days is the man with the most thankless job — Alfred Edward Kahn of Cornell University, the president's chief inflation adviser. He is the sort of guy who can make failure seem attractive.

Maybe the most obvious thing about him is that he is always saying what he thinks and always smiling — a dangerous innovation and contradiction in Washington. And it is not that sudden, ominous Carter smile, but a kind of reluctant, rueful grin that says life is tough but sort of wonderful.

Kahn could, as he admits, be a disaster as an "inflation adviser," since the Congress and even the president probably won't take his advice, and maybe, he concedes, his advice is wrong. But right or wrong, he is a vital and spontaneous personality who commands the respect of this skeptical and cynical town.

The point here is not Kahn's policies but his character and personality, and what happens when an outsider comes to Washington from the university or business worlds and gets involved in the political struggles of this town.

Kahn inherited Bob Strauss's inflated office on the southeast corner of the Executive Office Building, which has a little porch overlooking the White House Oval Office, where he serves tuna sandwiches at noon, and meditates in the sunshine on the state of the American economy and the American charter.

One gets the impression that he has occasional doubts about both, but he is an arresting figure because he has a few old-fashioned qualities which are now in short supply around here.

For example, he has a sense of humor and a sense of history. He remembers when mandatory wage and price controls had some effect in time of war, but is against them now — though he doesn't rule them out — on the reasonable proposition that the human race is cantankerous and unreasonable and wouldn't go along.

He expresses his doubts in simple terms. He lives up on Capitol Hill, jogs around the neighborhood every morning, and then goes to the public swimming pool to cool off. It is a rule there, he notes, that everybody should take a shower before hitting the water, but very few do. They know the rules but can't be bothered.

Same way with the energy problem, he suggests: Do it the easy way. He's not cynical or bitter about any of this. He is a teacher, who has learned in the classroom to pass judgment on things as they are, without losing faith in a better order.

The other day, at a White House briefing for the press, he said, in effect: I'm not running for office so I can afford to say what I think. There is a fundamental point that most big-shots, including Jimmy Carter, haven't yet accepted, namely: Even if you love the power and prestige of Washington, you must be willing to leave it, and you will be trapped if you are not willing and even eager to go home.

Kahn is very frank and even funny about all this. He keeps going around the country, telling big business and labor types to shape up, answering nosy and provocative questions from the press, and going on television and startling everybody with his answers.

What does he think of mandatory wage and price controls? He considers the past and proclaims them not only a failure but "a stinking mess." Kahn is not a master of cautious understatement.

Even when he is asked about Carter's policy pronouncements, he is definitely indiscreet. How, he was asked, could he justify a 3-percent rise in the Carter military budget? "I can't," he replied.

He simply will not follow the administration's political or propaganda line. He's not trying to be difficult or hostile — he likes Carter and hopes he'll be re-elected — but insists on arguing his point, even if nobody listens.

As head of the Civil Aeronautics Board, before he got involved in trying to stamp out inflation, he was speaking out and even spouting off for honest discussion of national problems.

As a teacher, he has been pleading with Washington to define its problems in plain language that the people could understand. When he went to the Civil Aeronautics Board, he wrote a memorandum to his associates:

"May I ask you, please, to try very hard to write. . . in straightforward prose. . . . One of my peculiarities, which I must beg you to indulge if I am to retain my sanity (possibly at the expense of yours) is an abhorrence of the artificial and hyper-legal language that is sometimes known as bureaucratese or gobbledygook."

That is the plain talk of Alfred Kahn today wherever he goes. He knows it's not popular in the Executive Office Building or even in the White House. He plays the political game. The telephone rings on his porch overlooking the White House; the caller asks him to make a politically important speech out West, and he agrees, but with doubt and some regret.

Even so, Alfred Kahn is an important symbol in this city. He is just confident enough in himself and in his own judgment to tell the president what he thinks, and just independent enough to go home to Cornell if Jimmy Carter doesn't like it.

There are not many influential characters in Washington like Kahn. Most of them don't know where they come from or where they are going. But Kahn is different. He has been around here just long enough to tell the truth and get lost when nobody listens.

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Letters

Liberty and Life

In blocking publication of the Progressive article on how to build a hydrogen bomb, a U.S. judge was torn between the conflicting issues of human liberty and nuclear survival.

The judge said, "I'd want to think a long, hard time before I'd give a hydrogen bomb to Idi Amin."

The judge's dilemma sounds plausible, but the court showed little realistic grasp of the nuclear survival issue.

The principle of the megaton-yield hydrogen fusion bomb calls for using a fission A-bomb to trigger the thermonuclear explosion. Both U.S. and Soviet nuclear planners today are finding that A-bomb explosive power is increasingly suited to their military needs. So Idi Amin, or any other tinhorn dictator or madman, should be more than satisfied with the A-bomb design, which has long been global property. If indeed they are industrially capable of producing nuclear weapons at all, the A-bomb should meet their needs nicely.

In addition, the judge's injunction comes too late to prevent copies of the Progressive article from spreading. Copies have already reached Australia, according to a report in your paper.

Unless evidence of espionage turns up, the court injunction is an unconstitutional blow against journalistic freedom of scientific inquiry. As The Washington Post (IHT, March 29) has pointed out, "Once the door is open to advance judicial scrutiny of what the press may publish, it will never be closed."

We appear to have a judicial case in which the court's simplistic, emotional reaction to a complex nuclear weapon issue has contributed to the erosion of freedom of though in the United States.

S.T. COHEN.

Neuilly, France.

Iran Seeks to Avert Economic Anarchy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

TEHRAN — Iran's leading problem is the onset of economic anarchy which, if not stopped quickly, will cost the newborn Islamic Republic all chance to consolidate its revolution.

A South Korean construction firm recently got an order from the unofficial "committee" that oversees it to hire 2,000 Iranian workers. Yet, unpaid bills owed to it by the government were piled high in the firm's "accounts receivable." The chief engineer of a European firm with a government contract had his passport lifted. Offense: the firm's failure to pay its Iranian workers, which was caused by the same phenomenon of uncollected bills owed by the government.

Such madcap methods of coercing foreign companies to lubricate the cash-shy economy are routine. Following the general strike and the immense dislocations of a violent revolution that cost billions in unproduced oil, the Iranian economy has not begun to revive. Some Western authorities wonder whether it can.

Major Problem

The staggeringly complex problem of doubling agricultural production, after decades during which Iranian peasant-farmers were drawn to the cities by the promise of quick rewards, is one of the difficulties. Just how difficult was made clear by Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam. "We will make Iran self-sufficient in agriculture," he told us. "Considering that the shah imported $8 billion in food in 1977, you can see the problem."

Such huge imports of food, Entezam said, sacrificed domestic agriculture and were specifically tied to the shah's pro-American policy of helping to relieve huge U.S. trade deficits. American officials disagree, claiming that food imports were nowhere near that high and that the allocation of labor from farm to city was part of the shah's plan to pull Iran into the industrial age and give it enough muscle to stay healthy when the oil runs out.

Inflation in Iran makes the U.S. cost-of-living rise appear horizontal. Estimates vary from 50 to 150 percent, with fresh meat pegged at an official rate of about $1 a pound, and a black market thriving at prices three times that rate. Oranges, an Iranian staple, have tripled in price. This is true despite high unemployment. In Tehran alone, it is estimated at more than 1 million.

The mushrooming "committees," ostensibly controlled by Ayatollah Khomeini but operating virtually independently of the government, run almost everything. They exercise power over business and industry through "workers' councils." Tens of thousands of workers who marched against the shah's guns have not yet returned to drab life at the lathe or in the counting house.

Oil Output Steady

The partial exception is in the oil fields. Production is holding fairly steady, not at the claimed 2.5 to 3 million barrels a day but at around 2.2 million barrels. That is far less than half the pre-revolution rate. Increasing oil production to ship more to the famished world market offers the best immediate salvation.

Economic crises are the offspring of most revolutions. What worries economic managers is the lethal political implications of continuing chaos. The noisiest preachment of the Marxist fedayeen — the armed underground force on the anti-Khomeini extreme left that so far has only barely been kept under control — is that the teachings of Islam lack a foundation for helping workers. The fedayeen are sending agents through the 55,000 villages with this message: The new government is hooked on theology; it is betraying the poor.

"The fedayeen are a minority," a powerful Tehran-based ayatollah (spiritual leader) told us. "When they see how well our programs are taking care of the people, they will join us."

Trapped

That presumes visible progress, where today there is none. Capital hoarding and a lack of liquidity, we were told by Deputy Prime Minister Ibrahim Yazdi — presently the regime's strong man — will soon be attacked with a public bond issue. But under Khomeini's Koranic law, interest on debt is frowned on, not illegal.

That is the disorder of the day for the moderate, reasonable men who still dominate the appointed government of Prime Minister Bazargan. With no roots from which to draw and enhance their own power, they are trapped between radical demands of the left and center-left and the Islamic hangups of Khomeini, the mystical grandee who, as father of the revolution, can still call the shots.

Unless the political left is outflanked by a speedy economic recovery, requiring extraordinary toughness and imagination by a rootless government, a collision with extremists will be unavoidable, and the mob will move.

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Time for a Pacific Council

By William Watts

WASHINGTON — Ready or not, the United States faces a future increasingly linked to the nations of the Pacific. Unfortunately, that future may continue to be beset by the frictions and hostilities that historically have contradicted the meaning of the word after which this planet's largest body of water is named.

In 1977, U.S. trade with Asian countries exceeded U.S. trade with Europe for the first time, and the trend is likely to continue. The decision to establish formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China is only the latest in a series of events that have transformed the political, economic, strategic and social landscape of the Pacific arena.

Current realities suggest that it may be time to talk of an "era of the Pacific." In fact, Japan's recently named prime minister, Masayoshi Ohira, has called for initiatives to create a "Pacific Ocean Community."

Developments

Several major developments have pushed thinking about the Pacific arena to a new level of importance and immediacy. These include the advent of Japan as a major global economic power; the rapid economic growth of many newly industrialized Asian nations; the emergence of China as a key international actor; uncertainty about Taiwan's future status, and altered military and strategic relationships caused by the following: China's new foreign policy, American troop withdrawals from Korea, renewed interest in Japan over rearmament, the end of the war in Vietnam and the ensuing Vietnam-Cambodia and China-Vietnam hostilities, and an enlarged Soviet military threat in the region.

Yet many Americans remain shockingly uninformed or misinformed about even the most basic facts of life in the region, as national public-opinion surveys make clear. Only 58 percent of the American people know that Japan is a nation of islands and just two-thirds realize that the government of the People's Republic of China is Communist.

Nor is the picture significantly better when viewed from the other side of the Pacific. A fundamental misunderstanding of the American political system and process almost certainly contributed to Korean activities in the United States, activities now casually grouped under the rubric "Koreagate." The situation has caused serious problems in relations with a nation that has seen itself as one of the United States' closest friends and staunchest supporters. And many Japanese leaders appear unready or unwilling to acknowledge the reality that the continuing large-scale trade imbalance between America and Japan ultimately will prove unacceptable to the United States and lead to damaging protectionism.

Much is already being done to bridge these gaps in knowledge and mutual understanding. In the United States, for example, the Asia Society, the Japan Society and the China Council have added significantly to public awareness. Current circumstances call for the creation of a new institution — a Council of the Pacific. Designed to focus attention on the Pacific as a whole, the broadest purpose of the council would be to exchange information and ideas with the goal of promoting peace, prosperity and mutual understanding.

From the U.S. standpoint, the end of the war in Vietnam and the normalization of relations with China have helped pave the way for a more coherent American policy in Asia. The council could play a supportive and constructive role as new paths and policy alternatives in the region are considered.

The council, to be effective, would have to be multinational. At the outset, Pacific nations throughout the area — whether they border the ocean or not — would be invited to join. Each country would create its own national council, made up, perhaps, of 100 leading persons drawn from government, business, labor, academia, the arts and sciences, journalism and elsewhere. Members would be urged to act as individuals and not as, say, government officials, although political realities might well be a limiting factor. A time limit might be set on membership, in order to insure the infusion of new ideas and faces. Each national council would be led by a distinguished and respected international figure and would have its own executive staff. The several national chairmen and executive directors could constitute the leadership body, with a smaller executive committee probably needed for day-to-day operational efficiency.

Activities of the Council of the Pacific could cover a broad spectrum: study and working groups, to examine such topics as energy supply, law of the seas, trade barriers, technology transfer; expert panels to examine narrower topics, such as Vietnamese refugees; annual meetings on a rotating basis in member countries. If the organization became the creative force that one can easily envision, a permanent multinational research facility might be set up, in Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo or Honolulu.

Inherent in the creation of the Council of the Pacific are a number of difficult questions and problems, political and ideological: Which nations should be invited to join? Would some refuse if others were asked? Could serious dialogue and research and analysis be carried on with representatives of different social, political and economic systems? Would individuals be prepared to speak out as individuals and not feel constrained to act as national spokesmen? Is there, in fact, sufficient interest and enthusiasm for the concept in the region to permit it to become a reality?

Recent conversations in Asia with a wide range of government officials, businessmen, journalists, academics and others, and with similar persons in the United States, suggest support for the idea.

William Watts, president of Pacific Basin Associates, a policy-research organization, is co-author of the book "Japan, Korea and China: American Perceptions and Policies." He wrote this article for The International Herald Tribune and The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Experiment in Liberalism Reverses

China Seen Shifting Toward Xenophobia

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, April 13 (NYT) — In an abrupt reversal of its relatively open policy of the last few months toward the outside world, China is now taking a more xenophobic approach, warning people against fraternizing with foreigners, pressing for Western democracy or becoming too dependent on foreign technology and machinery.

Diplomats in Peking report that Chinese friends they had been able to make since the more liberal period began in November have suddenly stopped appearing for prearranged meetings or are unwilling to talk. Western students in the Chinese capital also say they are now finding it difficult to have contacts with their Chinese classmates.

This week, foreign students at the Peking Foreign Languages Institute were told that they will no longer be allowed to have Chinese roommates and will have to live with other foreigners. A British student said that he was informed that the reason for the change was a lack of space, but he suspected that the Chinese authorities might have been upset by reports of Chinese female students sleeping with foreign men.

Spying Alleged

Underscoring the government's suspicion that contacts between Chinese and foreigners may pose a threat to it, the Worker's Daily charged this week that some "counterrevolutionary" wall posters in Peking had been put up by activists "who cooperated with spy organizations to carry out disruptive activities." The paper did not name the supposed spy organizations, but foreign journalists and diplomats have made it a practice to read the new wall posters as they have appeared and try to talk to their authors.

Equally ominously, the Peking Daily suggested that people calling for human rights and democracy were betraying China and socialism because those were the values propagated by the imperialist nations that had humiliated China in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

"The imperialists brought the Chinese people cannons rather than flowers, death instead of human rights. They instructed the Chinig Dynasty emperors, the northern warlords and the autocrat Chiang Kai-shek to kill the Chinese people and sometimes even did it themselves. How can they be in a position to lecture us on human rights?"

Leaders Seemed Surprised

Xenophobia is never far under the surface of politics in China, a nation that traditionally has called itself "The Central Kingdom." But this shift, after four months in which the Communists seemed to encourage contacts with foreigners and study of the West, is part of a broad effort by the regime to tighten discipline and re-establish its control.

China's leaders seem to have been surprised by the vehemence of the demands for democracy in the wall posters in Peking and other cities and shaken by a series of prolonged demonstrations in Shanghai by young people calling for permission to return from forced resettlement in the countryside.

It should not be forgotten that most of China's leaders themselves are elderly men, in their late 60s at least, many of them from simple rural backgrounds, to whom the sudden sprouting of hairdos among women or the new fad for dancing may have seemed genuinely decadent and offensive.

These disorders occurred just as China was caught up in two other troublesome problems — the recent border war with Vietnam and a high-level reappraisal of the country's economic development plans.

Peking has evidently concluded its economic targets were overly ambitious and that it must postpone some of the improvements in the standard of living which until recently had been held out as a vision to arouse popular enthusiasm for the regime.

All of these difficulties may have combined to convince Peking's leaders they had to act promptly to head off any further breakdown in social order.



Associated Press

FRENCH CONNECTION — A new Boeing jetfoil, which is to start a high-speed cross-English Channel ferry service between Brighton and Dieppe, is moored at Brighton Marina. Capable of doing 50 mph, even in rough weather, the craft can seat 250 passengers. It will make the 68-mile crossing of one of the world's busiest stretch of water in about 90 minutes.

Experts Fear Heart Disease

Alarming Cholesterol Level Is Cited by U.S. Scientists

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 13 (WP) — Many people, especially in the United States, need to reduce the cholesterol in their bloodstreams by as much as 25 percent to help avoid heart disease, a study group of experts concluded yesterday.

Even children, the group said, eat too many fatty foods. The experts found that the cholesterol levels of U.S. youngsters, as well as adults, are alarmingly high, and should be cut to help them attain normal life spans.

The conclusions were reached at the close of a two-day workshop convened by the American Health Foundation in New York. Among the 42 conferees were several world experts in the ways that heart and blood vessel diseases develop in individuals and in whole populations.

The group strongly endorsed the theory that high levels of blood lipids — waxy, fatlike substances including cholesterol and others — clog arteries and can cause or help to cause heart attacks and strokes.

Recommended Diet

Some doctors and scientists disagree with that idea, but most experts in heart and blood vessel diseases accept it. They think that people should consume fewer fatty meats, high-fat milk products and egg yolks, and less sugar and salt.

The experts recommend more fish, lean meats, low-fat milk products, fruits, vegetables and cereals — and more exercise — to limit harmful blood lipids and to preclude excess weight.

"What has caused confusion among doctors," said Dr. Ernst Wynder, the foundation's president, "is just what advice to give patients about cholesterol levels — when to say their cholesterol is 'too high.'"

The average U.S. adult male's cholesterol level is 220 milligrams of cholesterol per deciliter (a tenth of a liter) of blood. The average woman's level is about the same until menopause, when women's levels tend to rise. The average level in childhood and youth is 160 to 180.

Many doctors have simply told adult patients that their cholesterol is too high if it is above 220. Others consider a reading of 250 as a danger level. They have had few guidelines whatever for advice about children.

But the New York conferees agreed that:

- The optimal level for any population, including that of the United States, should be 150 to 160, on the average, which would mean that individuals might range between 100 and 200. Dr. Henry Blackburn, director of the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene at the University of Minnesota and chairman of one of three conference work groups, called the 150-160 figure "the ideal with respect to freedom from heart attacks and artery disease."
- On a feasible level — that is, a level that seems more readily attainable with improved dietary and other measures — the average person's level should be no more than 180 to 190, with individuals in the population ranging between 120 and 240.
- For children and people up to age 18, a cholesterol level of 120 to 140 would be ideal and practicable.

The conference dealt with blood lipids in general, not just cholesterol, Dr. Blackburn said. "But we can use the term cholesterol in a generic sense to represent them all," he added. "Generally speaking, a blood test for cholesterol is strongly predictive of individual risk up to age 50. After that, we've been learning, total cholesterol is no longer strongly predictive, and it helps to measure 'HDL' or high-density lipoprotein," a factor discovered only in recent years.

At advanced ages, Dr. Blackburn said, a high HDL level generally indicates a lower risk, while a high level of LDL — low-density lipoprotein — may mean a higher risk.

Many doctors test adult patients for cholesterol, HDL and triglycerides — another class of lipids. More and more physicians, Dr. Blackburn added, are also screening children for cholesterol, because children's doctors "are more and more interested in preventing heart and blood vessel diseases" when their patients become adults.

DEATH NOTICE

On April 9, 1979, in the Academic Hospital of Leiden,

MR. WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD

unexpectedly passed away. He was 49 years of age. His colleagues and friends who knew him personally and in business will treasure the remembrances he gave. In business Mr. Underwood was a professional and dedicated product director. Our thoughts and condolences are extended to his wife, children and family. The funeral will be held Monday, April 16, 1979, in the Alamo Funeral Home, 211 Brooklyn, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

Management and personnel of Lumnus, Nederland B.V., Kalvermarkt 9, Den Haag, The Netherlands.

News Analysis

Japan Leader Committed To Strategy of Alliances

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, April 13 (NYT) — After the big victory of the conservatives in the local elections on Sunday, when candidates backed by the ruling party won the 15 governorships at stake, Premier Masayoshi Ohira is committed to a strategy of alliances with moderate opposition parties.

The governing Liberal Democratic Party, a conservative party despite its name, took control of the Tokyo Prefecture from the Socialist opposition for the first time in 12 years by attracting the support of two of the moderate groups: the Democratic Socialist Party and the Komeito, a Buddhist party.

The outgoing Socialist governor of Tokyo, Ryokichi Minobe, received Komeito backing during his long administration. Mr. Ohira's aides, by persuading the Komeito to switch to a conservative "independent," Shunichi Suzuki, insured his success at the polls and a humiliating defeat for the labor leader Kaoru Ohta.

The Liberal Democrats used the same strategy in the 15 gubernatorial elections except Iwate Prefecture in northern Honshu, the mainland, where the party put up its own candidate. Everywhere else, the party used supple alliances, extended to include even the Socialist Party in Osaka, to insure the success of "independents." Mr. Ohira's new strategy of openness toward all opposition parties except the Communists paid off so handsomely that the premier is sure to use the same method in subsequent elections.

Mr. Ohira's view presumably is that he has little choice. The Liberal Democrats have paper-thin working majorities in the Diet (parliament) after a string of setbacks during two decades, culminating in a near defeat in the 1976 elections for the House of Representatives.

The premier, simply to get legislation through the parliament, constantly must accommodate the opposition parties, which head several important committees, especially the moderate parties whose political views are not far from Mr. Ohira's.

His real problem is not in the committees but in the lower chamber itself, the 511-seat House, where the Liberal Democrats, with 284 seats, have a tiny majority because 16 seats are vacant. Legislative power lies in the lower chamber and the conservatives' control is precarious.

The question for Mr. Ohira is how to maintain the Liberal Democrats' 24-year rule and their majority in the parliament at the next general elections for the lower chamber. These may take place as early as this fall and must be held by 1980. The timing is up to the premier, as it is his prerogative to dissolve the lower chamber and call elections.

Mr. Ohira's strategy is expected to be one of selected local alliances with moderate parties, but the premier must reckon with the possibility of a battle within his party. His chief rivals are Takeo Fukuda, the leader of the largest faction in the party, and Yasuhiro Nakasone. Both lean to the right.

Neither Mr. Fukuda, who lost his premiership to Mr. Ohira in December elections, nor Mr. Nakasone is likely to increase his strength in the parliament in elections where "independents" and members of moderate parties are favored candidates. But Mr. Ohira does stand to gain.

So far, Japan's new premier has been a virtual captive of the right wing of his party. He has bowed to Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Nakasone in such key matters as Cabinet formation, naming some well-known right-wingers, and defense policy, taking a more hawkish stance than before.

Heavy Fighting Reported in Esteli

Somoza Troops Besiege Rebel-Held City

By Tom Fenton

OUTSIDE ESTELI, Nicaragua, April 13 (AP) — Guerrillas today held the northern city of Esteli for the seventh day despite heavy fire from President Anastasio Somoza's artillery and planes.

Reporters, who were stopped at a roadblock six kilometers south of the city, could see explosions and smoke as the National Guard's fighters attacked with rockets.

A lieutenant commanding the roadblock on the Pan-American Highway said that there was heavy fighting and that the National Guard, Gen. Somoza's combined army and national police force, was hoping to recapture the city today.

Refugees from Esteli said that the guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front who overran much of the city last Saturday had captured the communications center, knocked out an armored car and destroyed a tank that had been firing into the city.

A National Guard spokesman denied these reports, saying that the guard controlled 70 percent of the city and that the rest would be retaken quickly.

400 Guerrillas

At least 400 guerrillas were reported in the city, fighting from behind a network of barricades and trenches. The National Guard appeared to be strengthening its forces in the area. A soldier said that 200 soldiers yesterday went through the roadblock.

Gen. Somoza is on an Easter vacation with his children in Florida but is reported to be keeping in close touch with his commanders.

The Red Cross estimated that about 5,000 of Esteli's 35,000 residents had left since the fighting began.

Esteli was heavily damaged last September in an unsuccessful Sandinista-led rebellion against Gen. Somoza in which at least 1,500 persons were reported killed throughout the country.

Refugees said that the guerrillas appeared to be more heavily armed than they were in September and that the firing was more intense. There was speculation that the guerrillas had planned only a hit-and-run attack but stayed in the city when they encountered only light resistance. Diplomatic sources predicted that the Sandinistas might try to take on the National Guard in another city in an attempt to relieve the pressure on the guerrillas in Esteli.

The National Guard reported guerrilla attacks in Cardenas, Colon, Orosi and Sapoa, near the Costa Rican border. The guard said that there were no reports of casualties.

Guard forces appeared to be bracing for an attack in Managua, which has escaped most of the anti-Somoza violence that has taken place during the last year. Heavily armed soldiers patrolled the city, and jeeps with heavy machine guns were seen at some intersections.

Backing for Islamic Code

Malaysia Moslems Urged Not to Drink

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 13 (AP) — Malaysian Moslem religious affairs officials today urged Moslems to adhere to a strict interpretation of their faith, particularly concerning the Islamic ban on drinking.

Ahmad Soffian, secretary of the Islamic Religious Department in Malaysia's Negri Sembilan state, said that Moslems should not work in bars, nightclubs and other places of entertainment. He said Moslems were forbidden by their faith to drink and serve liquor.

In Trengganu state, the government has already banned the opening of new nightclubs, although it has taken no action against those already in operation.

The tightening of Islamic law, which under the Malaysian Constitution applies only to Moslems, means that Moslems in Johore state are liable to a $40 U.S. fine for drinking liquor in public.

There were demands last year in Kedah state that the strict Koranic punishment of stoning to death for adultery and amputating the hands of thieves be imposed but the outcry for those changes has died down at least for the moment.

The Malaysian government insists that widening the scope of Islamic law to include non-Moslems was unconstitutional, but there is a growing movement in its favor.

The most common offenses under Islamic law are *khalwat*, which is when an unmarried couple is found in suspicious circumstances, and *zina*, or fornication.

Because Islamic law varies from state to state, the punishment for these offenses vary but it can be as high as $500 and six months in jail in some states. Under present law, non-Moslems found in *khalwat* with Moslems are not charged although they can be asked to appear as witnesses.

Recently, a United Nations official was found with a Malay woman in a hotel. He was not charged but the woman was fined $115.

Primitive Tribes Said Persecuted In Indian State

NEW DELHI, April 13 (AP) — A member of parliament has accused the government of Bihar state in eastern India of waging a *brutal campaign against the impoverished* tribesmen known as Adivasis.

The claim of A.K. Roy has been supported by an investigation by a team of lawyers, journalists and scholars, who charged local officials and landlords with unleashing a reign of terror on the tribesmen in Dhanbum District, about 230 kilometers west of Calcutta.

[The Adivasis] are being treated as if they were not human beings, . . .but wild animals and could be shot at on any pretext," charged Mr. Roy, an Independent member of parliament from Bihar, in a magazine article published this week. He said at least 10 persons were killed and scores wounded by police in November and December.

The estimated 3 million Adivasis are aborigines who live in communities in central and eastern India in mid conditions of great poverty, engaged mainly in subsistence farming. Many are animists and some carry spears or bows and arrows.

Hunting Banned in Syria

DAMASCUS, April 13 (Reuters) — President Hafez al-Assad today banned hunting in Syria for five years *to preserve wild life*, with two-year prison terms and fines for violators.



This Seiko Quartz Alarm Chronograph has a unique solar-supplemented power system so it can run 7 full years without a battery change. And this stunningly accurate watch displays the time, day, date and month, instantly converts into a precision stopwatch, and even functions as your personal wrist alarm. It can also alert you to the passing of every hour on the hour with a short signal. Yet it's surprisingly compact and simple to operate.
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Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, April 14-15, 1979

Amin Danced on a Carousel of Death

8-Year Nightmare Leaves Uganda in Ruin

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK (NYT) — The ruthless, megalomaniacal rule of President Idi Amin was, by the most conservative accounts, an eight-year nightmare for many of the 12 million Ugandans, an era of mass murder and brutality, of economic ruin and diplomatic farce that has left the nation terrorized, impoverished and isolated in Africa and the world.

Marshal Amin seized power in a military coup in 1971, ousting President Milton Obote who was on a trip to Singapore. A combined force of Ugandan exiles and Tanzanian troops brought the Amin era to a close on Wednesday when they captured Kampala.

Private Army

A complex man, impulsive and uneducated but cunning and talented in the art of political survival, the former heavyweight boxer and drill sergeant ruled with an absolute power of life and death, and exercised it with a whim that terrified his subjects. In international affairs, his behavior was so erratic that many questioned his stability.

Shortly after coming to power, Marshal Amin suspended political activities in Uganda and abolished all rights of assembly, free expression and freedom from arbitrary arrest. The armed forces were, in effect, placed above the law and became his personal army with authority to seize people and property. Military tribunals were empowered to hear all cases and the president was given ultimate judicial, executive and legislative authority.

To secure his power base, Marshal Amin immediately purged the army to destroy the influence of the Langi, Acholi and other tribes that had supported his predecessor. Thereafter, all political opposition was ruthlessly suppressed.

Reputable human-rights organizations, such as the International Commission of Jurists and Prize-winning Amnesty International, estimate that 100,000 to 300,000 Ugandans have been massacred and hundreds of thousands driven into exile by the dictator's regime. Many of the victims were slain in tribal massacres.

Countless witnesses have told of goons dragging judges from their chambers, surgeons from operating rooms, politicians from hotel receptions and ordinary persons from their homes or places of work, never to be seen alive again. Other witnesses have told of tortures in Ugandan jails.

As a national leader, Marshal Amin was widely regarded as a buffoon as well as a tyrant. In 1972, he expelled all Asians, perhaps 80,000 persons, who had made up most of the middle class and bureaucracy. The same year, thousands of British subjects in Uganda were deported, and the president broke relations with Israel and ordered all Israelis expelled, a decision that later led him into an alliance with Libya, the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Arab extremists.

Although these decisions were viewed outside Africa as bizarre, they won admiration from many Ugandans and some African leaders who felt that Marshal Amin personified aggressive black national leadership.

In 1973, he detained 112 U.S. Peace Corps volunteers, who were on their way to duty in Zaire. They were released unharmed, but not before a few anxious days had passed. Two years later, in a parallel incident, the president had Denis Hills, a 61-year-old British writer and lecturer, sentenced to death for making "uncomplimentary remarks" about him in an unpublished manuscript.

The case received enormous publicity, and Mr. Hills was subsequently released, but only after appeals from more than 50 countries and intervention by the president of Zaire and the British foreign secretary.

Later that year he sent a Fourth of July message to President Nixon, wishing him "a speedy recovery from the Watergate affair," an insult that accelerated the withdrawal of U.S. aid to Uganda, which had been averaging about $2 million a year.

In 1975, Amin came to New York and, in an address to the United Nations General Assembly, called for the "extinction" of Israel. He also urged the United States to rid its society of "Zionists." These statements prompted Daniel Patrick Moynihan, then the U.S. representative at the United Nations, to label Amin a "racist murderer," a pronouncement the White House later refused to disavow.

In 1976, Marshal Amin, after playing host to the annual meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Kampala, was named chairman in a pro forma election that gave the post to the leader of the country serving as host. Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia boycotted the meeting.

The most embarrassing incident of Marshal Amin's tenure was the Israeli commando raid on July 4, 1976, at Uganda's Entebbe International Airport, which freed more than 100 hostages, mostly Israelis, taken to Uganda by Palestinian terrorists who had hijacked an Air France Airbus.

The economy of Uganda, based almost entirely on exports of coffee and cotton, has been so badly mismanaged that experts call it a disaster. Although many staples are available in limited quantities, shortages of essential goods are common, and a black market flourishes, with an egg costing 50 cents, a pound of butter $9 and a new car $62,000.



Impulsive and Uneducated — but Cunning



United Press International

BLAST FROM THE PAST — On December 18, 1970, the Atomic Energy Commission conducted an underground nuclear test, code-named "Baneberry," at its Nevada proving site. Something went amiss, and the force of the explosion, tearing a 315-foot fissure in the earth's surface, produced a towering radioactive cloud. A trial is under way in Las Vegas to determine whether two men died from effects of the escaped radiation.

'In-the-Blind' Operation of Nuclear Commission

U.S. Agency in Crisis: Befuddled Self-Portrait

By T.R. Reid and Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON (WP) — Transcripts of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's meetings during the Three Mile Island crisis portray an agency that, two days after the Pennsylvania nuclear accident, still lacked any clear idea of how to deal with the problem.

"We are operating almost completely in the blind," commission chairman Joseph Hendrie complained to his colleagues as he labored to inform Pennsylvania's governor about the situation. "His information is ambiguous, mine is nonexistent. . . ."

Still, the transcripts show, the regulators, consulting continuously with White House press aides Jody Powell and Gerald Rafshoon, worked hard to make sure that mainly "reassuring" information would reach the public. "Which amendment is it that guarantees freedom of the press?" Mr. Hendrie asked his colleagues at one point. "Well, I am against it."

The transcripts also show that the commissioners had almost no confidence in the company that they had licensed to operate the nuclear plant, that they had difficulty deciding whether to call for a mass evacuation around the endangered site and that their own expert on evacuations had no knowledge of how people living near the plant might be moved to safer areas if necessary.

A review of the transcripts also makes it clear that the accident at Three Mile Island raised numerous questions that had not been contemplated when the reactor was licensed to operate. "We saw failure modes," a technical adviser told the commissioners, "the likes of which have never been analyzed."

Concerned at one point about the releases of radioactive gas from the plant, Pennsylvania Gov. Richard Thornburgh asked Mr. Hendrie, "Is there anyone in the country who has experience with the health consequences of such a release?" Mr. Hendrie answered, "Ah, not in the sense that it's been studied and understood in any real way."

The transcripts were made public on Thursday by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The committee had forced the agency to release the transcripts by threatening a subpoena if they were not turned over. The several hundred pages cover a fairly continuous commission meeting that began early on March 30, two days after the accident, and continued through April 4.

The documents reflect an informal, confused series of gatherings, interrupted almost constantly by telephone calls and reports from commission staff aides. The only time in the transcripts when the commissioners devoted sustained attention to one subject was when they debated, sometimes for hours, the wording of news releases.

When the commissioners came together on March 30, they were faced with a growing hydrogen bubble in the Pennsylvania nuclear power plant that threatened to drive out cooling water, bringing the risk of a meltdown. It is clear from the discussions that neither the commissioners nor their experts on the scene had a clear idea of how to eliminate the bubble.

"We don't have a solution," Roger Mattson, the agency's director of safety systems, said over the long-distance telephone line from the site. "We've got the best you got, Joe, and they are not coming up with answers."

Late that evening, after the commissioners approved a news release suggesting that the problem was under control, another technical aide called to say that "the flash of inspiration that they had a couple of hours ago doesn't seem to be jellying, and they're still working, but we don't have anything further on it."

One difficulty was that the commission officials did not trust the technical staff of Metropolitan Edison Co., the utility licensed to operate the plant, to handle the situation. "Met Ed is not all that strong technically," Mr. Hendrie said at one point. He noted that the firm had support from engineers employed by its parent corporation, but later said, "The whole shop there is not that strong, and the operating staff clearly is not."

Harold Denton, the chief commission official on the scene, shared that view, complaining that the utility had been far too slow in responding to the crisis. "We kind of had the feeling this morning the licensee doesn't even recognize the problems that we're facing with regard to the bubble and damage and what might happen if we were to lose vacuum and so forth," Mr. Denton told the commissioners by telephone on March 30.

Mr. Mattson was so concerned about the risk of a meltdown that morning that he argued forcefully for a mass evacuation. "We have got an accident that we have not been designed to accommodate, and I don't have a reason for not moving the people. I don't know what you are protecting by not moving people," he said.

Mr. Mattson's repeated warnings started the commissioners talking about how an evacuation might work. After a long search, during which various staff members said, in effect, "It's not my job," they finally found the official responsible for evacuation plans. "Do we have some idea of precisely what would happen today?" asked commission member Victor Gilinsky. "Do [illegible] have places to tell people to go?"

The evacuation expert, Don Collings, did know. "I imagine that they do, but, you k[illegible] those are things that people decide when the[illegible] it," he said.

While they were trying to determine the s[illegible] of the reactor, the commissioners turned t[illegible] problem of how to deal with the media. Hendrie had a series of telephone calls with Powell on this matter, and Mr. Hendrie ind[illegible]ed repeatedly that it was important to com[illegible] with a statement that would satisfy the W[illegible] House press secretary.

Late on March 30, the commission mem[illegible] began arguing about the text of a news re[illegible] covering the day's events. Commission mem[illegible] Richard Kennedy, who worked hard to [illegible] down the release, said, "The focus, I think, [illegible] to be reassuring. . . .reassure people that at [illegible] we're working on it."

Eventually, the commissioners settled on [illegible]ing that there was no "imminent danger" at [illegible] plant, and they moved the information ab[illegible] the release of radioactive gases from the [illegible] paragraph in a draft version to the last p[illegible]graph of the final release.

The Unseen Phenomenon Called Radiation

WASHINGTON (WP) — A woman who lives across the river from the Three Mile Island nuclear plant said recently: "As long as that plant is out there, I'm going to live with some kind of fear."

The fear that she and millions of others felt was a new one for most Americans — a dread of the unseen phenomenon of radiation.

The German professor, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, felt no such fear, only high excitement, when he discovered X-rays in 1895. But within four months, a Dr. J. Daniels of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., experimenting with the mysterious rays, found that they made a colleague's hair fall out.

Scientists know that the radiation from an X-ray tube strips electrons from (ionizes) the atoms of cells. If the ionization is extensive enough, it rearranges the cell's molecules, and can kill it.

Physical Cousins

They also know that about 60 substances in nature, like radium and uranium-235, and about 200 man-made substances, are radioactive, meaning they are gradually disintegrating and shooting off unseen, unfelt particles and rays that are physical cousins of Roentgen's unseen rays.

Various radioactive substances, like those produced in nuclear reactors, variously give off gamma rays, very much like X-rays, and three possible kinds of ray-like particles: alpha particles (nuclei of helium atom), beta particles (high-energy electrons) and neutrons. For example, radioactive iodine — which emerged in small amounts, at least, from Three Mile Island — emits beta and gamma rays.

When ionizing radiation enters a body cell, it can break down its membranes and internal structures and kill it. At lower levels, it can alter the cell's metabolism or the way it uses the body's nutrients. And the radiation can disorder chromosomes, the thread-like units of heredity, and alter their molecules of DNA, whose composition influences our descendants.

The effect on an individual? Probably none, if the radiation is at low levels, like the 20 or so millirems — thousandths of radiation units — of an average chest X-ray. But one must say "probably" none, for most scientists think that a few individuals exposed to even the smallest amounts of ionizing radiation can pass on a disordered bit of DNA to some descendant, or after 10 or 20 years develop a cancer.

What are the odds? For the 2 million persons living within a 50-mile radius of Three Mile Island, there should be no cancers at all if the radioactive emissions were so small, said Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Dr. Karl Morgan, a health physicist, think that there may be one excess cancer. He also acknowledged that a few scientists, with whom most authorities disagree, think that there may be as many as 50.

Some known facts about radiation are that:

- We all live with an unavoidable background radiation from elements in rocks, soil and the air, and from man's works, like enclosing us in buildings made of ordinary granite and brick, which emit some radioactivity.
- The natural background at Harrisburg, Pa., is 88 millirems a year, just about the same as the added dose Mr. Califano says residents of the Harrisburg area may have had in the first five days following the nuclear accident.
- A resident of a high-altitude city like Denver unavoidably gets almost twice the natural Harrisburg dose, or 147 rems a year, because of more exposure to cosmic rays.

Patronage Greases the Endlessly Squeaking Wheels of Greek Politics

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS (NYT) — A father fears that his son has not done well in the civil service examination and wants to insure that he will be hired anyway. A farmer wants to alter the path of a proposed road that would cross his land. A mother wants to find a good secretarial job for her daughter. A high school student flunks a course and wants his grade changed. A teacher wants to be transferred from her assigned post in a village school to a more cosmopolitan area.

When Greeks cannot find a solution to such problems on their own, they go to a member of the parliament who acts as a sort of political godfather. Democracy, as practiced in the country where it was born, might offend some Western sensibilities but would have seemed very familiar in the heyday of Tammany Hall.

Almost every Greek, from the street cleaner to the provincial governor, has obtained a job, promotion, government loan or some other favor through his representative in parliament, and every election day he musters all the relatives and friends who will listen to him and leads them to the polls to pay off his debt.

This system of favors is called *rousfeti*, from the Turkish *rusvet*, or bribe, but in this country it means getting something done through influence, usually political influence.

Every democracy practices patronage as politicians try to get government jobs for their supporters and a share of public projects for their districts. But in Greece, elected officials arrange favors on a mass scale in exchange for promised votes.

The *rousfeti* rules every government agency and all institutions with government support, including banks, utilities, television networks and even the theater. It makes the wheels of the economy turn or, more often, fail to turn. When Greece begins its phased entry into the European Economic Community in 1981, it will have a hard time keeping up, because its productivity is lower than that of the other Common Market countries. A major reason is the *rousfeti*.

Antonis Samaras, at 27 the youngest deputy in the governing New Democracy Party of Premier Constantine Caramanlis, is a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Because of his training as an economist, he was appointed to the parliamentary committee that is developing policy for Greece's entrance into the Common Market. But he spends most of his time

All democracies use patronage but in Greece the exchange of favors is on a mass scale.

listening to requests for the *rousfeti* from his constituents and hounding ministries to carry them out. "You feel uncomfortable doing it," he said, "but if you don't, you simply won't get elected the next time around."

The *rousfeti* reaches back to the 450-year occupation of Greece by the Turks, when the Greeks learned to gain favors from the ruling agas and pashas by doing favors for them.

Efforts to change it have consistently failed. The colonels who seized power in 1967 said that they wanted to cleanse the nation of corrupt practices like the *rousfeti*, but once in control they adopted the system themselves, arranging for their friends to get the best jobs and contracts.

Popular resistance always defeats attempts at reform. When the Caramanlis government tried to establish a school to train the best brains in Greece for high government posts, Greek newspapers, unions and opposition politicians all quickly attacked it as elitism, and the project failed.

Even Andreas Papandreou, the leader of the opposition Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, who has promised a socialist economy and a neutral foreign policy if he gains power, conceded that he could not end the *rousfeti*. "It's too deeply rooted in the society," he said.

Everyone agrees that the *rousfeti* has had a ruinous effect on efficiency in both public and private sectors. Ministries and companies overhire, and many employees are not inclined to work because they feel they have a protector in the person who got them the job. Since the government took over Olympic Airways in 1974 from Aristotle Onassis, for example, 2,500 employees have been added to the payroll although service has declined. Last year the company lost $27 million.

A visit to the office of any member of parliament when he is seeing his constituents can illustrate the realities of the political system. The havoc that the *rousfeti* can play on the economy was illustrated in a recent visit when an aging bureaucrat, affecting the long nail on his little finger that some Greeks grow to show they do not do manual labor, entered his representative's office and said that all 10 employees in his department at the government-owned telephone company had been told they were being transferred from Athens.

Eight of them immediately went to their members of parliament and got their transfers reversed, and the ninth was expecting his reversal soon. "Unless you do something, I'm going to be the only one transferred," the man said. The representative promised to get the man's transfer reversed, knowing that if he did not, the man would go back to his district and complain that the only member of parliament without power was his own.

Mr. Samaras said that even if a legislator does not want to participate, there is great pressure because a constituent may go to all the members of parliament from his district and throw all the votes he controls behind the one who comes through with the favor he wants.

And the voters are careful to find out which deputy helped them. Mr. Samaras said that just a month before, when he was visiting his district of Kalamata, a man asked him when he was going to find a job for his son. "I exclaimed, 'What are you talking about? I got him a job last week,' " said Mr. Samaras, "and he replied with a grin, 'Just testing.' "

Armed Forces

Even the armed forces are not immune. One member of parliament was recently visited by a prominent doctor from his constituency, trailed by a man in uniform. The doctor addressed the representative by his first name. "This is a good friend of mine," he said, indicating the soldier, "and I told him you'd help him out. His wife is from Cyprus and he wants to be transferred there."

The representative questioned the soldier and found he had just returned from two years in Cyprus. He said that it would be very difficult to have the soldier transferred back, but the doctor, who had been telling pointed jokes about how he was going to "bury" another politician, stared at him and said, "It's been done for others, and I told him you would do it for me." The representative promised to go personally to the Defense Ministry.

Greeks are so convinced of the power of an important politician that they do not hesitate to ask for favors that are illegal, such as finding a university place for a son even though he has failed the entrance examination.

In an effort to counteract the impact of the *rousfeti* on government, the Caramanlis administration instituted examinations for jobs in all ministries, but young people taking exams know that only the few with top scores will be guaranteed a job, with the remaining places distributed through the *rousfeti*. So young people often appear at the offices of their members of parliament, even if they failed the exam, with a parent or important friend pleading their cases.

One aspect of the electoral system that encourages the *rousfeti*, Mr. Samaras said, is that politicians must compete against members of their own party, because the provinces are not divided into separate voting districts.

'You're uncomfortable doing it but if you don't, you won't be elected.'

"This puts tremendous pressure on each deputy to participate in the *rousfeti*," said Mr. Samaras. "Sometimes you envy the men from the opposition party who can say to a constituent, 'We don't have the ministers now to do what you want, but when we come to power, we'll do even more for you than the New Democracy Party.' "

But an opposition member often has the same experiences as a member of the governing party. The office of Apostolos Kaklamanis, 42, a member of the opposition Socialist Party, is open to his constituents every Friday afternoon.

While about 50 persons at a time crowd into the small outer office and the hallway beyond, and a secretary tries to keep track of who is next and what favors have been promised to each person leaving the inner office, Mr. Kaklamanis listens to each petitioner whisper his request, often throws an arm around the voter's shoulder, nodding sympathetically while the spiels out.

Mr. Kaklamanis receives a mother who wa[illegible] to find secretarial jobs for her twin daughte[illegible] then an old man who carries a blueprint sho[illegible]ing how a proposed road would bisect his la[illegible] Finally, he receives three men from a new nei[illegible]borhood on the outskirts of Athens who co[illegible]plain that the water company has not instal[illegible] pipes in their area.

When asked why, as an opposition pa[illegible] member, he still has so many constituents aski[illegible] for the *rousfeti*, Mr. Kaklamanis notes that [illegible] opposition party controls many municipaliti[illegible] each of which has its own patronage; that [illegible] party often gets action from second-level pub[illegible] employees, aware that the opposition may ev[illegible] *tually govern; and that governing party min*[illegible]ters are afraid of being attacked by aggressi[illegible] opposition deputies like Mr. Kaklamanis.

He told of a representative from the gover[illegible]ing party who asked him to get his brother, [illegible] doctor, reinstated in an Athens hospital job th[illegible] he lost when the junta came to power and [illegible] placed him with their own man.

Make an Issue

"Why don't you go to your own minister [illegible] ask the favor?" Mr. Kaklamanis asked. "I did," replied the deputy. "It didn't do any good. B[illegible] you're the opposition, so you can make an iss[illegible] of it and attack the government for harbori[illegible] junta supporters, Caramanlis' own ministe[illegible] can't afford to ask embarrassing questions."

Mr. Kaklamanis and Mr. Samaras say th[illegible] the *rousfeti* is less extensive than it once was, b[illegible] cannot be eliminated. "I've been to all the Com[illegible]munist countries," Mr. Kaklamanis said, "and it's not much different there. Even though vot[illegible] don't count, people still find ways to approach powerful party members to win special favors."

The Art Market

Rare Porcelain Rings Sales Of £114,000

By Souren Melikian

ONDON (IHT) — Those who have a weak spot for the rosy rld of 18th-century porcelain d its dancing shepherds and pherdesses should hurry to ful- their dreams. The once-ample pply is dwindling, and prices are the rise.

Last Monday, Christie's held its st important auction of the year in contrast to past years, when English auctioneering firm had important sale every January. 216 lots fetched a total of 23,800 in bids, of which £114,000 ually was paid; the other bids, percent of the total, failed to the reserves set by the own-

Even that minimal percentage ght have been reduced to zero it not been for the wild ambi- ns of some vendors: A pair of etian statuettes in Chinese garb so-called "pagoda figures" — e bought in at £1,320; but then e has ever reached that figure at tion, £700-£800 being the usual icket.

A telling sign of the scarcity of d pieces could be read into the mbers attending the auction. Ev- one that matters in the trade come, from London-based bert Williams, one of the top in- national dealers, to H. Reichert Freiburg and G. Galbusera, the ding Venice dealer. So intensive the search for goods become t no top dealer can afford to an important sale these days, he might have done only five rs ago.

Significant

At auctions mostly attended by soned professionals, things are ially undramatic. Dealers cannot ord to get emotional and over- . This makes some of the all- he highs reached Monday all the re significant.

In the lower price range, the £715 en for a French cup and saucer m Chantilly, made around 1745, about "the highest figure ever d for that sort of a lot," in the rds of Hugo Morley-Fletcher, director of Christie's porcelain partment and a respected scholar the field.

Higher up the price scale, a Ger- n figure of a barrister, modeled Meissen by J.J. Kaendler and P. inicke, soared to £6,050, more n has ever been given for that ticular character in a series of res illustrating the Italian Com- .

German pottery was actually the ner of the day. A telling indica- n was the success of items be- ging to categories previously sidered undesirable. For exam-



Tureen stand from Berlin went for £1210.

ple, dealers do not like to buy pieces that have changed hands recently and conspicuously — particularly those that have been illustrated in an auction catalog and could be identified in the future by potential clients.

Abrupt Rise

On Monday, that was no cause for objection: a Meissen rococo clock case, sold last October for $3,960 at Christie's New York, fetched £3,080, an appreciation of roughly 50 percent. Although London, where all top European dealers gather, is a better place to auction porcelain than New York, where there is no international-class specialist left, the abrupt rise is nonetheless astonishing.

A tureen stand without the matching tureen used to be considered a fairly useless object, but a lovely but far-from-unique stand done in Berlin around 1765 brought £1,210 — 25 percent to 30 percent more than the price one would expect at auction. And a staggering £16,500 was paid for part of a Meissen dinner service, made up from pieces ranging from 1785 to 1815. Among the 99 pieces, many had minor repairs.

Probably related to the shortage of goods is the sudden interest displayed in porcelain statuettes by German collectors, who so far had been concentrating on vessels. A harlequin modeled by Wenzel Neu in the Kloster Veilsdorf manufactory around 1770 skyrocketed to £4,180 — the highest auction price that dealers could remember for a Kloster Veilsdorf figure.

According to Morley-Fletcher, 18th-century porcelain from Germany registered an overall 20-percent appreciation last Monday from the sale six months ago.

Italian Works

At the opposite end of the market, Italian porcelain remains the least popular and therefore the cheapest. A charming pair of Doccia vases painted with bouquets of garden flowers, one of them chipped at the base, was bought in at £242. So-called topographical plates decorated in the center with views of famous Italian sites were very cheap, as usual: a set of six large Doccia plates decorated around 1780 was knocked down at £198.

Between the two extremes, French porcelain still is somewhat underpriced, given its quality. An eight-piece Paris coffee service for two — a so-called "tete-a-tete" — painted with the initials of Marie Antoinette surrounded by floral bands and scrolls, was bought by a German dealer for £1,210. The price is unusually high by current market standards and is partly explained by the impeccable condition and freshness of the two cups, jugs, sugar bowl and tray. Even so, it is not wildly inaccessible. One of the reasons is that the French themselves buy their own porcelain for interior decoration, hardly for collecting purposes, as Morley-Fletcher sees it. It is often cheaper at Drouot sales than in England, where three large collections are being built.

Archaeology

Iraqis Trying to Salvage Ruins of Ancient Babylon

By Marvine Howe

BABYLON, Iraq (NYT) — Iraqis are working feverishly to salvage the remains of this ancient center of the arts, science and trade, which has been laid to waste by water, winds and man.

Little is visible today of the grandeur that was Babylon except for a powerful, faceless lion and miles upon miles of crumbling foundation work. Babylon, 55 miles south of Baghdad, sits on a flat, sun-baked plain that is turning green with new agricultural irrigation projects.

There is nothing left of the ancient Hanging Gardens or the biblical Tower of Babel, and archaeologists are not even sure of their original location or layout. Uncertainties on these points grow as discoveries are made; for one thing, it is now doubtful whether the Hanging Gardens ever actually hung. As for the Tower of Babel, it has long been established that this was not a tower at all but a ziggurat, a kind of tiered pyramid, and historians are divided on its exact dimensions and purpose.

Work began a year ago on a vast project to restore Babylon, a project that, it is estimated, will take 15 years and cost about $36 million. "We will salvage the ancient remains, preserve them and if possible, restore them," said Behnam Abu al-Soof of the Directorate General of Antiquities in Baghdad.



New York Times

Picture Changes

Since the project has gotten under way, the historical picture of Babylon already has changed, according to Abu al-Soof, who is the director of archaeological exploration in Iraq. What was known of Babylon up to this time was based chiefly on information from cuneiform tablets, an account by Herodotus and the results of excavations by German archaeologists, particularly Robert Goldway, who worked on the site for about 17 years before World War I.

"Now we are uncovering everything, removing all the debris to clarify the picture and correct the plans of the Germans," said Abu al-Soof, who did his graduate work at Cambridge. He pointed out that archaeologists previously did not have the means to excavate the entire area and so based their plans on partial digs.

The archaeologists now have more data, more workers and better equipment. Conveyor belts have been installed to remove the earth, and studies are being made of lowering the water table by mechanical means. Magnetometers may be used to detect hidden metal. Nevertheless, the main job of digging is done by hand; 650 workers, 21 specialists and 2 civil engineers, all Iraqis, have been put on the project and others probably will be brought in.

Several years ago, the Iraqi government addressed an international appeal to help save Babylon, but that was before oil money began coming in. Now the Directorate General of Antiquities stresses that the Babylon project is "completely Iraqi," though the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may eventually be asked for technical aid.

Two Babylons

At a recent international symposium in Baghdad, delegates endorsed the plan to revive Babylon, or rather the two Babylons. The city first gained renown as the capital of the kingdom of Babylonia, led by Hammurabi, a social reformer, who ruled from 1792 to 1750 B.C. and extended the Babylonian empire as far as the Mediterranean.

Around 689 B.C. the city was destroyed by the Assyrians, but it was extensively rebuilt on a grandiose scale during the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar from 605 to 562 B.C.

Traces of Hammurabi's city have been found, but most of it lies below the water table and is yet to be uncovered. The visible ruins, and current restoration plans, pertain to Nebuchadnezzar's capital.

Babylon in those days was divided by the Euphrates River and was surrounded by a moat, an outer wall 10 miles long and an inner wall 4 miles long. Within the walls were said to be palaces, temples, residential buildings, the grand procession street, the Hanging Gardens and the ziggurat.

Today Babylon — from *Babil* in Arabic, which means the Gate of the Gods — is mostly in ruins but is far from a dead city. Families come for picnics in the nearby palm groves, and teen-agers cavort on the famed lion. Foreign delegations parade through the reconstructed Greek theater, the Ishtar Gate and the temple of Emach. And everywhere workers are digging away to free ancient walls and foundations, carefully handling the artifacts they come across.

There are new finds all the time. Abdul Kader al-Takriti, whose workers are digging in an area north of the Ishtar gate built in the Hellenistic period, says that a month ago, digging at a depth of about 10 feet, he found six tombs. Just beyond the summer palace, workers dug out three skeletons.

"Water is our worst problem," complains Kamal Alwan, who is in charge of works on Nebuchadnezzar's southern palace. Alwan shows visitors how water has eaten away much of the 12-foot thick walls of the palace. Another problem, according to Alwan, is that the city has been used as a quarry ever since its decline with the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. Local villagers took the fine ocher-colored bricks to build their houses, the Ottomans sacked the city for materials to build the Hindiya dam and foreigners have looted the principal art works.

In a corner of the foundations of the southern palace stand three palm trees marking the location of the Hanging Gardens, according to the calculations of Goldway, the German archaeologist. "It's a nice theory but they probably weren't there," say Abu al-Soof, explaining that according to the latest data the gardens were probably located in the north palace.

Museums, Sort of

A Hall of Fame for Exotic Dancers

By Steve Harvey

RANCHO PALOS VERDES, Calif. — "Why shouldn't strippers have a hall of fame?" asks Jennie Lee, known on the indoor runways of America as the Bazoom Girl. "It's an art form, and it's as American as cowboys and Indians."

Well, if there's a hall of fame for pickle packers (St. Charles, Ill.), dog mushers (Knik, Alaska) and accountants (Columbus, Ohio), as well as for cowboys (Oklahoma City, Okla.) and Indians (Tahlequah, Okla.), then why not?

Actually, Miss Lee, now in her 40s, established an Exotic Dancers Hall of Fame in 1961 and more than 30 inductees have been presented the coveted half-statuette, the Fanny, a plaster likeness of Miss Lee.

The problem is that because of a lack of funding, the exotic dancers' shrine has never received the recognition she feels it deserves.

It was scheduled to be included in a four-volume set, "The Big Book of Halls of Fame," published by Jacques Cattell Press of Tempe, Ariz., but the projected series was halted indefinitely after the publication of one volume (on sports, exotic dancing was not classified as a sport).

While the baseball Hall of Fame is lavishly represented at Cooperstown, N.Y., all the strippers have is one small room in Miss Lee's home in Rancho Palos Verdes, a suburb of Los Angeles, where sit trophies, photographs, posters, programs, news clippings and other memorabilia, such as her yearly Ten Best Undressed Lists.

Still, the modest appearance of the gallery cannot diminish the achievements and milestones it recalls:

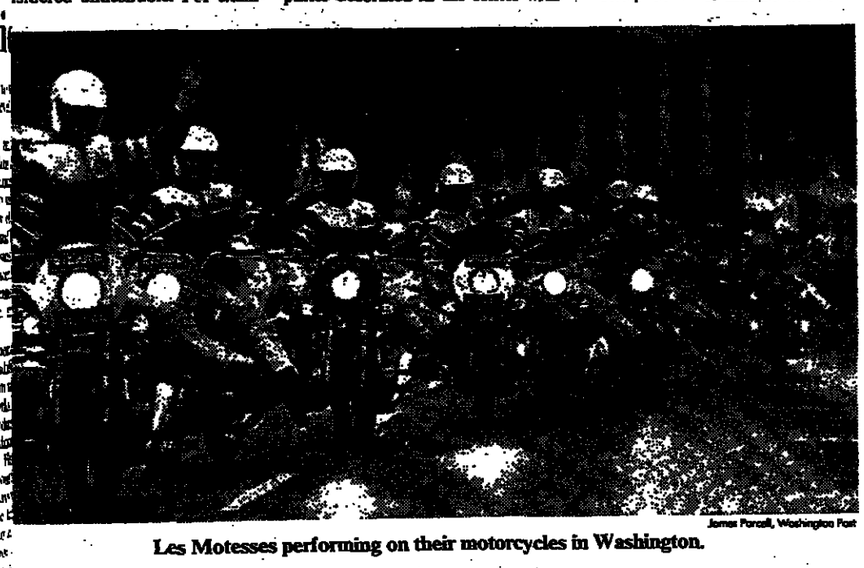
- Miss Lee "immortalizing her boobs in cement" outside the Mayan Theater in 1969. ("Attention conventioneers, visiting firemen and swinging adults" a newspaper ad said the day of the event.)
- Baby Lulu and Karla Flame picketing a topless bathing suit fashion show in Hollywood in 1961.
- Liz Renay's nude run down Hollywood Boulevard in 1973. "Damn," says Miss Lee, shaking her head in admiration.
- The strippers' convention at the Bel-Air Hotel in 1963 where, Miss Lee recalls: "The hotel people got pretty excited when Linda Doll — she was a girlfriend of Broderick Crawford — started to do a striptease in the cloakroom for the reporters."

Miss Lee's collection of photos honors the greats of the profession: Sally Rand (the legendary fan dancer arrested four times in one day at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair), Blaze Starr, Tempest Storm, Candy Barr, Leta Paul (Miss Striptease of Los Angeles), Tullah Hanley (who married a millionaire and later donated $4 million in art to museums), Tinker Bell, Narda ("my sister-in-law from Kansas City") and Rita Ravell, the Mexican spitfire ("she lives in Alaska now").

© Los Angeles Times

Advertising

French Female Bikers Zoom Into Washington



James Parcell, Washington Post

Les Motesses performing on their motorcycles in Washington.

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON, April 13 (IHT) — Marie Helene inger loves her motorcycle. She an to ride when she was 18, the liest age at which she could ap- for a license in France.

While earning a degree at the iversity of Bordeaux, toiling as a hion model, teaching for a brief e and working for an advertis- agency, she never abandoned motorcycle. At the advertising ncy, she zeroed in on the idea of bining her love of motorcycling h her work.

he founded Les Motesses, a up of 40 French women motor- lists who perform acrobatics ballet routines with their bikes which are not, mind you, peds or motorscooters, but regu- motorcycles ranging from 500 100 cc.

or five years, Les Motesses e been zooming across France promote products for a variety clients. Now they have made ir U.S. debut in Washington, ad- tising the popular French *pastis* ed Ricard.

One of the eight members of the upe brought to Washington, Bri- e Zimmerman, smiled exub- ntly. "The first time we per- med here, about 10 guys ap- ached each of us for dates," she d. She commutes on weekends her motorcycle to Paris from her me in West Germany.

Part-Time Endeavor

Most of the women come from is, but a few are from nearby es. Marie Gienger said that any of the women have other jobs and some are students. Since usually only part of the group performs for each campaign, they have time to hold down another job or go to school."

Gienger initially solicited members by placing an ad in the French magazine Elle. Although the response was good, most of the members heard about Les Motesses by word of mouth.

"I receive about 10 or 15 letters each week from women who want to join. They send photos and claim they can ride well, but not all of them can, so I do have to turn down many of them."

The company is doing quite well. Gienger said that she has at least one or two members working every day in France for one client or another, which "always keeps me worried. From March to November especially, we are very busy and someone is always riding somewhere for a client."

Perhaps an even more definite sign of success is evident in the group's business card. The blue-white-and-red card depicts a row of smiling women motorcyclists with wind-blown hair, perched on their bikes ready to zoom off.

When they perform, they almost always wear riding suits, gloves and riding boots. However, each client may request a certain type of suit or certain colors that might help identify the product.

For example, for Ricard, the eight women are bedecked in bright-yellow jackets and pants dotted with Ricard patches and they are sporting bright-yellow helmets. Their T-shirts, however, bear the most effective advertising. They read *"On aime mieux avec Ricard"* (One loves better with Ricard).

The only drawback to the profession, Gienger said, may be the attire. "The helmet and suits often make me look like a man," she said. "Sometimes when I stop for a traffic light in France, men talk to me like I am one of them. What language!" When she removes her gloves and they see her red fingernails, they get the message or "sometimes think I am with the gay movement."

On the streets of Washington, many passersby stopped and asked one another, "Are they guys?" or "Are they really women?" Others were quite impressed by their style and grace. "That's some advertising," said one onlooker. "Most unusual," said another.

No Doubt

When they remove their helmets and mingle with the crowd, there is no doubt that they are young women. "They're so incredibly fresh and exuberant," remarked one woman.

In any case, the reception for the women here in Washington has been warm. Local television stations have covered their ballet stunts and they have been interviewed for an upcoming segment of a local entertainment show.

The results of their work here will be studied for about three months by Ricard representatives, who will then decide whether they should launch a full-scale U.S. campaign.

In the meantime, Les Motesses will continue to rivet attention while careening through the streets of France.

FRANCE-PARIS

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7 rue auguste-Vacquerie, Paris 16e
(Metro: Kleber, George V, Etoile)
EASTER SERVICES
Preacher: The Revd Hugh Dawes, Chaplain of Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge
EASTER EVE
10 pm - Easter Vigil and Eucharist
EASTER DAY
10.30 am - Solemn Eucharist
8.30 am, 6.30 pm - Eucharist
CONFESSIONS: Easter Eve or 9.15 pm or by appointment
For information about other services, contact the Chaplain, the Revd J. Livingstone, 720.22.51.

EASTER SERVICES
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Episcopal - Anglican
Interdenominational Congregation
SUNDAY, 9:30 and 11:00
11:00, Festival Holy Communion
Music: Schubert Mass in G Major
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Tel.: 359-17-90. Metro: George-V & Alma-Marceau.

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Christo: Packaging Can Be an Art

By Alexandra Anderson
and B.J. Archer

NEW YORK (IHT) — From their loft on Howard Street in lower Manhattan, the Bulgarian-born artist Christo and his indomitable wife, Jeanne-Claude, work to realize some of the most ambitious and spectacular art works of this century.

Jeanne-Claude, the daughter of French Gen. Jacques de Guillebon, brings an inherited tactical genius to the organization and execution of Christo's major works — which are always impermanent and not confined to an atelier. Explaining their remarkable energy, she says, "We are born the same day, the same year, both Geminis, so you see we are really four people."

Never accepting a commission and never seeking public funding, Christo has managed in the last 10 years to "wrap" a mile of the Australian coast in plastic (1969), to hang a mammoth orange nylon curtain across a valley near Rifle, Colo. (1972), to animate the Northern California landscape with a 24-mile, translucent "Running Fence" that traversed rolling hills and ranchlands and dropped into the Pacific Ocean (1976), and to shroud the walkways of a Kansas City park in saffron-colored fabric (1978). Now he has plans to wrap the Pont Neuf in Paris and the Reichstag in Berlin.

Though the number of people who have actually seen one of Christo's realized projects may be small, the magnitude of each event is conveyed in the drawings, photographs, films and documents that remain and the legends that have accrued to the projects. London's Institute of Contemporary Art is the current site of a traveling exhibition of 360 pieces that record the story of the "Running Fence," while the Annely Juda Gallery in Tottenham Mews is showing artifacts from the "Wrapped Walk Ways" project.

Sixty of the "Running Fence" drawings included in the show were originally sold to collectors and museums (mostly in Europe, the strongest source of Christo's support) to finance the project, which cost $3 million. These are on view at the London institute through May 13, along with a large-scale model of a three-mile segment of the fence, its steel anchor posts, fragments of the fabric panels, mountains of legal documents, color slides and a film on the building of the fence made by the noted documentarians, Al and David Maysles.

Impressive as these fragments are, perhaps the film best depicts the drama and suspense that form the larger identity of each of Christo's works. To Christo, a work of art "only assumes its identity in the process of being made." This process demands the participation of people who never previously considered art a part of their lives.

The government permits and environmental-impact reports generated by the "Running Fence" proposal are as much a part of the piece as the fence itself and appear in a stunning if weighty book published by the New English Library. The ranchers and landowners of Sonoma County, Calif., the residents of nearby towns and vociferous critics all became enmeshed in the piece, as did the workers who erected the fence for its two-week stay.

Ultimate Symbol

Appearing at public hearings with batteries of lawyers and engineers, Christo generated the kind of excitement usually reserved for major political campaigns — with many of the dour, skeptical ranchers ending up as his most passionate supporters. When the show of the "Running Fence" opened at Rotterdam's Boymans Museum, many of the 59 ranchers whose property the fence crossed flew over for the event. And when the mayor of Rotterdam visited California recently, he stayed with one of the ranchers.

Since 1972, Christo has been trying to wrap the Reichstag, the ultimate symbol of modern German political history. This monumental building rears up almost alongside the Berlin Wall, caught in the drama and dilemmas that confront a partitioned Germany. The act of veiling and unveiling a building of such symbolic significance captures the essence of Christo's aesthetic position: by transmuting reality even for a moment, he forces us to see it with a heightened sensitivity and awareness.

For the Reichstag project, Christo will need to negotiate with the three Western nations maintaining a presence in West Berlin, plus assorted other official authorities. Christo is discovering that this mind-boggling feat requires sophisticated arguments quite different from those he and Jeanne-Claude used to enlist the Sonoma County ranchers over coffee in their kitchens.

A "curatorium" composed of German intellectual, artistic and industrial leaders has been formed to support Christo in his efforts to swing with the changing political climate. The artist's particular and pervasive magic may triumph — in presenting art, in an unimagined way, as detente, and in unraveling political opacity, that it may momentarily clarify before Christo's utopian vision.

A U.S. critic, Albert Elsen, sees Christo as a "model of a modern artist whose imagination is unfettered by categories and who transforms the conditions of making art to realize his vision." With the proposed Reichstag project, as well as with the Pont Neuf scheme, Christo must transform political conditions as well, but to this ultimately pragmatic and audacious artist, those conditions are a challenge rather than a deterrent.



Wolfgang Volz

Christo wrapped up in his work.

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Opera in London

New Productions of 'Parsifal,' 'Manon'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 13 (IHT) — London's two major opera houses have graced Easter week with new productions. On Wednesday there was "Parsifal" at the Opera House, Covent Garden, and last night at the Coliseum it was the English National Opera's turn with Massenet's "Manon."

What Terry Hands, associate director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, and Farrah, responsible for scenery and costumes, have done with "Parsifal" is substantially redeemed by the superlative musical direction of Sir Georg Solti, by the Royal Opera Orchestra, by Kurt Moll's gloriously sung and sympathetically portrayed Gurnemanz — and by not much else.

Hand's only previous experience with opera was the 1976 Paris production of "Otello," an opera lending itself better than most to the staging conventions of the legitimate theater. Any Wagner opera is another matter, and especially "Parsifal," for which Wagner, as his own producer, left the most explicit instructions, tailored to the unique characteristics and requirements of text, dramaturgy and score. Hand has seen fit to ignore and violate them, almost each and every one.

And so, in the first grail scene, we have Titurel asking questions rendered foolish by the evidence of his own eyes. In Act II, we have flower maidens reinforced by a ballet of scantily clad sirens who remain after the departure of their singing sisters — a continually disturbing and distracting presence.

Eternal Youth

In Act III, we have Gurnemanz and Parsifal appearing not a day older than they were before, although Wagner describes Gurnemanz as "now a very old man," and the text implies the passage of a good many years. And what is done with Parsifal's attire during the washing episode can hardly have left Peter Hofmann — or anyone else in the house — unembarrassed.

Farrah's sets are no help. The opening scene in the forest suggests that the Knights of the Grail may have been moonlighting as lumberjacks, and the lumber, raised by chains to represent an arch for the temple, is no substitute for the real thing. The same scene is pretty much duplicated for the opening of Act III, giving us a Good Friday meadow without a trace of greenery. And so on, including hydraulically operated ramps probably left over from Goetz Friedrich's "Ring."

The strong cast is dominated by Moll, whose Gurnemanz left one indulgent of this venerable gentleman's unquenchable garrulity, but there were also, on Wednesday, fine performances by Yvonne Minton, singing her first Kundry; Norman Bailey as Amfortas; an indisposed but vocally resourceful Hofmann; and Franz Mazura as Klingsor.

If all tended to overact, it was doubtless at the behest of Hands, who, like most opera producers coming from the theater, has not learned to let music — and especially Wagner's music — work its own theater magic in its own musical way, something that Wieland Wagner, even when he chose to ignore grandfather's stage directions, never forgot.

The veteran John Copley, in his new "Manon" at the ENO, doesn't forget it, either. It is hard to imagine a more delightfully vivid contrast to Hands' "Parsifal" than this "Manon," with each of Henry Bardon's six scenes, blossoming in Alix Stone's costumes, which look like those in the 18th-century prints thoughtfully provided in the program book.

Musically, too, all is stylistically in order, Massener's languishing melodies affectionately and intelligently sung by Valerie Masterson in the title role and John Brecknock as the chevalier Des Grieux — in Brecknock's case, sung even intelligibly — and with shrewd pacing by Sir Charles Grove, the company's musical director.

It is an authentic "Manon," short of being sung in French — even old-fashioned. It may not make good copy, but it makes good opera.

Merci

A Tree Grows in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 13 (IHT) — An oak tree given by France to the United States in 1949 is being moved to a new home here this week. The 30-foot European oak came over as a seedling on the Thank You, or as it was called in France, Merci, Train, which carried gifts from 6 million French citizens.

The gifts expressed France's appreciation of the Friendship Train, the U.S. effort to replenish the dwindling French food supply in the late 1940s. Among the items sent over were French historic objects, works of art, clothing, jewelry — and seedlings.

Washington was not the only city to receive a seedling. Martin Bell of the city's Tree Division said that they were distributed across the country to a number of cities. He said that the Washington seedling remained in a nursery for a few years before James Lowe planted it in front of the District Building, Washington's city hall. Lowe, a former city employee, said that the city intended to place a plaque on the tree to point out its background but "the government never got around to appropriating the money."

Historic Value Noted

After about 25 years of beautifying (even without a plaque) the District Building, the tree recently faced the ax of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC), a firm that is refurbishing a 21-block area of the city at the cost of about $26 million.

The development corporation decided to incorporate the tree into its plans. The oak will become part of Western Plaza, a park area that will include a pool, a statue of a Revolutionary War hero and a large marble and granite map of Frenchman Pierre L'Enfant's original plan of Washington.

Around the Galleries

The Gifted Graffiti of Alberto Giacomet

Paris

Alberto Giacometti, Galerie Maeght, 13 rue de Teheran, Paris 8, to May 10.

Alberto Giacometti lived in the studio at 46 rue Hippolyte-Maindron from 1927 to 1966. On the walls of this studio, over the years, he inscribed drawings, paintings, sketches and notes. Thanks to patient and expert work, all this was salvaged when the place was demolished to make room for a new building. There is something implausibly moving about the results, which, in spareness, urgency and even in the choice of colors, can remind one of prehistoric cave paintings. Next to scribbled phone numbers stand upright figures, straight as Byzantine saints, hollow and burned out like survivors of the war, and beside them a rudimentary still life, the board of a table, a bottle, a glass a fruit. As Michel Leyris remarked, Giacometti was neither a puritan nor a miser but, in his constant pursuit of a single preoccupation, he had no care for comfort or luxury and was indifferent to certain of their manifestations. Thus he kept this seedy studio throughout his artistic life, leaving his trace on it from day to day, thinking aloud on it, and sometimes making a hasty holy image, so to speak, for the chapel of his pursuit. In a sense the essential of Giacometti is already here in shorthand, unfinished but all the more communicative because of it.

* * *

Denis Riviere, Galerie C, 10 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 12.

Denis Riviere, who a few years ago was making entertaining and sometimes a bit gimmicky pieces with tiny plastic toy soldiers, cyclists, and so forth, has more recently turned to large and predominantly nocturnal landscapes in a romantic mood. On the whole (except in the fog scenes) everything is crisply delineated, and there is a strong evocation of the real distance of things — of houses, clouds (they are elaborate constructions) and automobiles on nighttime roads. All this expresses a kind of solitude not at all urban in its quality and refers to a thrill of loneliness both exciting and slightly frightening.

* * *

Alain Ghertman, Galerie Daniel Gervis, 34 rue du Bac, Paris 7, to April 22.

Ghertman is presenting charcoal drawings on paper and canvas that are not as tormented as his earlier work and that retain a quality of tension and a certain cool ominousness about them. Some of the new pictures veer to a quasi-Japanese elegance, quite removed from the somber, muted expressionism one would expect from him. The distortion and anguish is fading, it appears, and a rather new Ghertman emerging.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Four Polish Contemporaries, Centaur Gallery, 82 Highgate Village, London N.6, to April 21.

Janina Karczewska is essentially a painter working ceramic clay with a romantic painter's eye to color and lyrical form. Stanislaw Konieczny is a ceramic sculptor whose abstractions are created to blend with architecture. The glass sculptor Wieslaw Krysiak is richly baroque in his concepts. Wlodzimierz Wieczorkiewicz is a leather sculptor who uses his unusual material to suggest a wide range of emotions.

* * *

Peter Greenham, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond St., London W.1, to April 27.

Peter Greenham, since 1964 the keeper (principal) of the Royal Academy Schools, is a painter whose landscapes and intimist portraits reflect the English virtues of restraint and quiet authority.

* * *

Tapestries of Today, Reed House, 82 Piccadilly, London W.1., to April 27.

Sponsored by Crown Wallcoverings and the Contemporary Art Society, this show gathers 35 recent tapestries, using the term in its widest sense. I particularly liked Peter Collingwood's "Macrogauze 3-D Wallhanging"; the prizewinning "Calico Circle" by Ruth Brandon of Lanchester Polytechnic; "Multiplication 1 to 12" by Jane Hubbard of Goldsmith's College; and the witty "Guzzles Two" (subtitled "Crochet Kebab") by Diane Lucas of Manchester Polytechnic.

* * *

Stuart Somerville, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb St., London S.W.1, to April 27.

Somerville is the reclusive son of a landscape painter whose last one-man show was more than 40 years ago. Living and working in East Anglia, a terrain that makes him feel "intoxicated to be alive," he manifests this joie de vivre equally in oils, watercolors and pastels.

* * *

Tilda Thamar, Hamilton's, 13 Carlos Place, London W.1. to April 30.

A film actress and professor of fine arts, Tilda Thamar takes as her inspiration the tropical forests in the north of her native Argentina. Her lush and highly colorful fantasies abound in exotic beasts and birds, which for all that are most carefully observed and portrayed. An altogether delightful London first.

* * *

Giorgio Morandi, Lumley Cazalet, 24 Davies St., London W.1, to May 4.

Morandi, a master at suggesting light effects in his paintings with a few dull duns, ochers and grays, shows equal mastery as a printmaker in these 43 black-and-white etchings with a few seemingly simple cross-hatchings giving body, form and even color to a landscape, a still life or a flowerpiece.

* * *

The Graham Sutherland Gift to the Nation, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London W.1, to April 30.

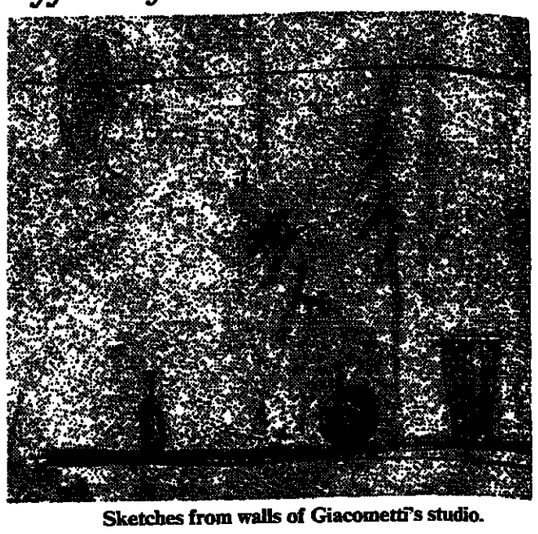
Sutherland, for almost half a century inspired by the lands of Wales, decided in 1976 tha most appropriate return to tha tion should be a large gift of to be exhibited there permane Consisting of 16 oils, 69 grap and more than 90 drawings watercolors, the collection is mally at Picton Castle, Hi fordwest; under the auspices o Welsh Arts Council and the tional Museum of Wales, it London this month.

* * *

French Art 1979: An English S tion, Serpentine Gallery, Ken ton Gardens, London W.2 May 6.

Though presented under auspices of the Arts Council the Association Francaise d'Ac Artistique, this show of 11 ar (counting Anne and Patrick Pe as a single entity) is the pers choice of Sue Grayson, the ga organizer, and Judy Marle, a n ber of the gallery's commi They are to be congratulated o vigor and variety of their selec from the extraordinary room-s ture of Louis Chacallis to the stractions of Claude Viallat four of his ex-students; the p ing-photoprint work of Am Messager; the evocative phot ages of Christian Boltanski; the scintillating allegories of Al Courmes.

—MAX WYKES-JO



Sketches from walls of Giacometti's studio.

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Yale Gallery Given Architecture Prize

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Institute of Architects has designated the Yale University Art Gallery for its 25-year award, which recognizes significant architectural design that has stood at least 25 years.

The gallery, designed by Louis Kahn with the office of Douglas Orr, was the first modern building on Yale's Gothic campus in New Haven, Conn. Kahn, who died in 1974, also designed the capital buildings of Bangladesh, the Franklin Roosevelt Memorial in New York, and the Salk Institute in San Diego.

Approaching EDPER to Lead Battle

Brascan Holders May Seek Proxy Fight

TORONTO, April 13 (UPI) — Brascan's disgruntled shareholders are putting "significant pressure" on EDPER Equities Ltd. to lead them in a proxy battle for control of the major Toronto-based corporation, an EDPER source said yesterday.

Brascan's sale of its major subsidiary, Light-Servicos de Electricidade, to the Brazilian government for $380 million and its $1.1-billion takeover bid for F.W. Woolworth Co. infuriated many shareholders because they were not consulted.

Woolworth filed suit in U.S. District Court in New York yesterday to block the bid and charged, among other things, the misuse of inside information by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Woolworth's "biggest single lender worldwide." The suit asked that the Canadian bank rescind a $700-million loan it had made to Brascan to finance the proposed takeover of Woolworth.

[Brascan issued a statement in New York saying the suit was "totally lacking in merit," The New York Times reported. The company said it would explain the situation to date in a letter to its stockholders.

[Anticipitating the possibility of such a charge against the bank, Brascan filed documents last week with the Securities and Exchange Commission stating that bank officers who first approved the loan to Brascan did not have any confidential Woolworth documents nor did they use any in their review of the Brascan loan.]

EDPER has dropped its proposal to increase its interest in Brascan from "more than 5 percent" to 50 percent, but Brascan shareholders are approaching management in ever-increasing numbers to initiate a proxy battle for Brascan, the source said.

"There has been some substantial pressure on us from shareholders to activate a proxy solicitation," the highly placed source said. "We really have to wait and get a feel whether this is a groundswell from shareholders to determine whether this is the case.

"That is a route that I suppose is open to EDPER, but quite honestly we have not made any decision," the source said. "We're still reassessing the position. It's really the shareholders we want to hear from. We are not doing anything now."

About 66 percent of EDPER Equities stock is owned by EDPER Investments Ltd. of Toronto, the family trust of Peter and Edward Bronfman, and the rest by Patino NV of the Netherlands.

Prominent Brascan shareholder Andrew Sarlos said yesterday that while he has not heard of any formal steps yet to initiate a proxy battle for Brascan, "I am willing to support EDPER if it is going to solicit proxies.

"I saw reports that EDPER had . . . received indications that 50 percent of the shareholders had some objection in respect to the proposed offer for Woolworth," he said.

EDPER Investments' attorney Trevor Eyton said the company will seek a meeting with Brascan's management to discuss the Woolworth deal.

Brascan shareholders are reportedly upset over the effects that a successful offer for Woolworth would have on Brascan's dividends. Mr. Eyton said shareholders were concerned that a successful bid for Woolworth could turn Brascan from "a highly liquid company with cash on hand of $500 million to a company burdened with debt of $800 million."

Chrysler Seeks GM Technology

DETROIT, April 13 (AP-DJ) — General Motors and Chrysler have reached tentative agreement on an unusual plan under which GM — the nation's largest and richest auto company — would help deficit-ridden Chrysler with important engineering work on some of its automobiles.

Word of the proposed accord, subject to approval from the Justice Department, has leaked out, and has triggered a challenge from a Washington-based automotive consumer group.

Clarence Ditlow III, executive director of the Center for Auto Safety, has written to Attorney General Griffin Bell, objecting to the proposal. He criticized that the two companies met in private to discuss such a plan when the auto industry is operating under a longstanding U.S. court consent decree that forbids automakers from sharing information about pollution-control technology — one of the key areas that the proposed GM-Chrysler pact would deal with.

Antitrust Review

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said that the agency's antitrust division "is looking at" the proposed agreement "to determine whether it might create any problems." He said that "at present we haven't come to any conclusions" and probably will not "for a couple of weeks, perhaps longer."

He also said that the department has "no problems as such" with the meeting between GM and Chrysler that led to the plan. "There isn't any problem in meeting to discuss what you're going to purchase," he said.

A GM spokesman said yesterday that "at the request of Chrysler," GM had "recently entered into a technical assistance agreement with Chrysler subject to Department of Justice approval." GM described the agreement as covering "limited technical assistance in the areas of emissions and safety." GM declined further comment.

From Chrysler's standpoint, the proposed pact is far more important than GM's description suggests. The No. 3 automaker was deep in the red last year and analysts expect another deficit this year.

At the same time, Chrysler is laboring under a huge self-imposed spending program aimed at making its models more competitive, but it is having difficulty raising the funds to pay for such a sweeping product overhaul, estimat to cost about $7.5 billion during the next several years.

Being able to draw on GM's vast engineering and technical expertise would allow Chrysler to eliminate some big costs even though Chrysler would pay GM sizable fees for its help and would probably buy large amounts of key GM-built parts related to safety, pollution and fuel economy.

The tentative agreement provides that GM engineers would help Chrysler engineers with pollution-control systems for 1981 cars, and with knowledge about relationships between pollution-control technology, fuel economy and vehicle performance.

A Chrysler spokesman said that the original meeting between GM and Chrysler that led to the accord took place with the "full knowledge" of the Justice Department, but did not comment further.

Lee Iacocca, Chrysler's newly hired president, recently conceded in an interview that Chrysler "would like to have [GM] take on some research and development work for Chrysler in a couple of areas." At the time of those remarks, Mr. Iacocca maintained "we have nothing right now" in terms of a transaction with GM.

The agreement would not be unprecedented. Some years ago, GM was allowed by the Justice Department to provide certain specific technical help to tiny American Motors for its cars.

National Endorses Pan Am Merger Bid

MIAMI, April 13 — (AP-DJ) — National Airlines, object of an increasingly complex merger battle, today recommended approval by its stockholders of an offer made by Pan American World Airways.

But the Miami-based airlines also left room for a higher bid made by Eastern Airlines if that carrier agrees to extend its offer beyond May 1 and is willing to wait until the Civil Aeronautics Board rules on which — if any — of the competing carriers may proceed with its acquisition attempts.

In a proxy statement released today, National renewed its objections to the offer made by still another company, Texas International Airlines. It was that carrier that began the merger battle last summer.

"After full and careful consideration, your board of directors has concluded that the terms of the proposed merger with Pan American are fair and equitable, has unanimously approved it and recommends that you vote in favor," the proxy statement said.

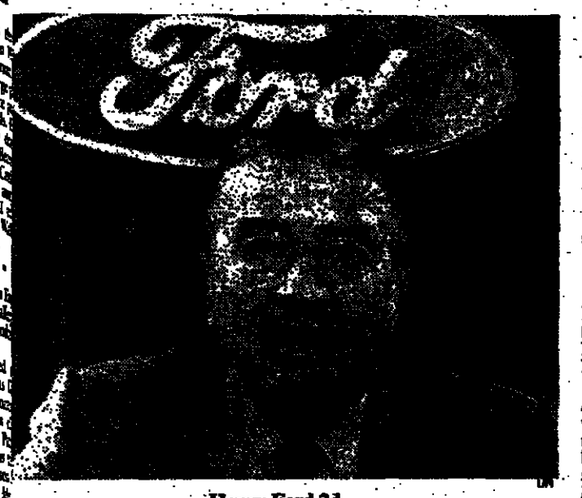
Pan Am has offered $41 a share for National's outstanding stock, and National agreed last fall to recommend that offer to its stockholders. But then Eastern followed with a $50-a-share offer, and the companies began jockeying for position in the fight.

A series of offers and counteroffers followed, with National saying today that it was unable to reconcile Pan Am and Eastern's competing proposals into one, easy-to-understand decision.

So the company said that it was recommending the Pan Am proposal, with the understanding that if Eastern agrees to extend its offer beyond the time that the CAB is expected to rule on the case, an auction would be held between the two bidders.

National's largest shareholder is Texas International, which started the merger fight last year as it purchased up to 24.6 percent of National stock. Pan Am has acquired 24.1 percent. But both of them have been ordered by the CAB to cast their votes in the same proportion as those of the remaining shareholders.

Late yesterday, meanwhile, Texas International sweetened its offer to $15 cash and $35 principal amount of an 11.75 percent senior sinking fund debenture due in 1989 in exchange for each National share it does not own. Texas International previously had offered $8 cash and one share of its common stock and $30 principal amount of an 11.25 percent senior sinking fund debenture due 1989 for the shares it does not own.



Henry Ford 2d

People in Business

Henry Ford 2d, Two Aides In '78 'Millionaires Club'

DETROIT, April 13 (NYT) — Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor, and two other top executives at Ford passed the $1-million mark in salary and other benefits last year while senior officers of General Motors kept their pay just below that level.

In Ford Motor's annual proxy statement, released yesterday, Mr. Ford was shown to have received a total of $1,057,070 in salary, bonuses and company contributions to his stock purchases, making him the highest-paid auto executive.

In 1977, Mr. Ford's total income, including stock contributions, was $1,011,335. Meanwhile, the two next-highest-paid Ford executives made it into the group known in Detroit as the "Millionaires Club" for the first time last year. Philip Caldwell, president, went from $885,021 in 1977 to $1,040,128 last year, while Edward Lundy, executive vice president, went from $800,724 in 1977 to $1,000,928.

Mr. Lundy's retirement from the company, effective June 1, was also announced yesterday. He will be succeeded by Will Caldwell, no relation to the company president.

General Motors, experiencing record profits as did Ford last year, kept the salary and bonuses of its chairman, William Murphy, unchanged from the previous year at $975,000. But GM's president, Elliott Estes, was given a raise to $925,000 from $910,000. And Richard Terrell, board vice chairman, who retired last Dec. 1, earned $850,000 for the 11 months he worked, compared with $885,000 for the full 1977 work year.

* * *

Richard Neave, formerly director general, has been named president director general of Austin France replacing **R.D. Heimstreet** who is returning to the parent company's New York office. **Jacques Marcel** becomes director general of *Austin France*.

* * *

SAS Denmark has appointed **Jorn Andersen**, director of Passenger Sales in Stockholm, as regional sales manager effective this October, succeeding **Morgens Rasmussen** who will become divisional manager of SAS Japan.

Economic News Analysis

Trade Pact: Next Fight Is in Congress

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, April 13 (NYT) — When the representatives of 99 nations assembled in Geneva yesterday to initial the huge trade package that has been five years in the making, Robert Strauss, the president's special representative for trade, was home in Washington, leaving his deputy, Alonzo McDonald Jr., to handle the formalities. Mr. Strauss knew where he belonged — on the home front, trying to make sure that Congress does not torpedo this huge and painfully constructed trade pact.

The administration is under no illusions that the battle to gain congressional approval is in the bag. Frank Weil, assistant secretary of commerce for industry and trade, notes that more than half the members of Congress have voted for protectionist positions in the past. But he says that on this framework issue, "over half of Congress will support the administration, provided that they think the United States will take advantage of the new trading rules."

Mr. Strauss has been taking the kind of aggressive line that he knows Congress wants to hear; he sometimes sounds as though he were supporting a piece of protectionist, rather than liberal, trade legislation. He has watched, he said, "all too clearly how other nations join public and private economic forces to reach their maximum export potential."

The United States, he contended, should follow suit by developing a better-coordinated trade strategy. It should even "study the advisability" of allowing the formation of large U.S. trading companies, patterned on the Japanese and Korean trading companies, to push export sales of smaller and less-experienced concerns, market products globally and absorb exchange rate fluctuations "as our Japanese and Korean competitors have already done."

Assuming that Congress and other national parliaments ratify the trade pact, what will its effect be on the U.S. economy? The effects on production, employment, income and prices overall, should be positive but small. More liberal trade will increase the efficiency of production, improve the allocation of resources both domestically and internationally and help curb inflation.

The Congressional Budget Office warns that the distribution of jobs lost and gained can have important social consequences, since the burdens of adjusting to freer trade will fall more heavily on lower-income and minority workers.

Some of the toughest congressional resistance to the trade bill is likely to result from its varying regional impact; it will exacerbate the Sun Belt-Snow Belt struggle. Geographically, the Congressional Budget Office concludes, most of the net job losses resulting from freer trade will be borne by the urban areas of the North and East.

But the newly created jobs, the budget office finds, will be concentrated in the Southern, Middle Western and Western regions. The Southwest, with many sophisticated technological companies, should also be a big gainer if the trade bill goes through.

Despite the overall favorable implications for the national economy, the trade bill may inspire greater opposition from the potential losers than support from the potential winners. Congress cannot modify the bill but only vote it up or down as a package. So Mr. Strauss now tackles by far the toughest part of his job, the political role for which the president really wanted him.

U.S. Restricts Bank Loans To Foreign Governments

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT) — The United States approved today a formal interpretation of the law that places a limit on lending by national banks to foreign governments, their agents and state-controlled entities.

The new rule adopted by Controller of the Currency John Heimann, whose agency regulates nationally chartered banks, will also require banks to collect more information about foreign loan recipients than many national banks now obtain.

Under existing law, a national bank generally cannot lend more than 10 percent of its total capital to any single borrower. However, banks have often considered government agencies and state-controlled entities as separate borrowers independent from the borrowing central government. In this way, some banks have been able to avoid the limit.

The new interpretative ruling, proposed in January of last year, establishes a "means and purpose" test to determine whether each foreign agency should be treated as a separate client or part of the central government for borrowing purposes.

Specifically, loans to foreign governments and entities controlled by them would be combined by bank regulators unless the borrower could demonstrate that it had independent resources and that the proceeds of the loan would be used for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed.

A spokesman for the Controller's office said that the agency did not anticipate that the new ruling would have a significant impact on banks' current portfolios.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Italy

Esso Italiana

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,569. T	2,424. T
Loss	12,200.	14,400.

T.: trillion
(Figures in Italian lire)

Japan

Honda Motor

Year Feb. 28	1979	1978
Revenue.....	922,280.	849,630.
Profits.....	16,000.	17,510.

(Figures in yen)

United States

Paccar

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	462.40	361.20
Profits.....	27.46	22.30
Per share	3.33	2.70

(Figures in U.S. dollars)

N.Y. Bank Loans Reported Rising; M-1 Up Modestly

NEW YORK, April 13 (AP-DJ) — Commercial and industrial loans by the leading New York City banks rose $168 million in the week ended Wednesday, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

That followed a $598-million jump the previous week and compared with a $13-million gain in the 1978 week. It was the ninth weekly increase in such loans, which in the past 10 weeks have registered a cumulative gain of $2.04 billion, or an annual rate of almost 30 percent.

Outstanding commercial paper rose $308 million in the week to a record $90.9 billion. In the past four weeks, commercial paper outstanding has risen $2.2 billion, which represents a 32 percent annual rate of increase.

The basic M-1 money supply, meanwhile, rose a modest $500 million in the week ended April 4 while M-2, a broader measure, increased $1.6 billion to $882.4 billion.

In the three months ended April 4, M-1 has declined at a 2.5 percent annual rate, while M-2 has increased at a 1.9 percent rate.

The Fed also reported that holdings of marketable U.S. government securities for foreign official and international accounts at April 11 totaled $86.412 billion, down $488 million from a week earlier. Foreign holdings have fallen $6.51 billion during the past four weeks.

Output Up .8% in U.S. For March

WASHINGTON, April 13 (IHT) — Rebounding from the effects of poor weather, the nation's industrial output increased by 0.8 percent during March to register the strongest performance of the year, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The overall 0.8 percent gain was considerably above February's 0.1 percent increase and compares to no change in January.

The Fed said that advances during March were "widespread" among both products and materials.

The largest increase in output was in consumer durable goods, which rose 1.9 percent in March after a 0.1 percent rise in February and a 0.6 percent drop in January. The rise is "reflecting increases in basic metals and in parts for equipment and consumer durables," the Fed said.

The Fed said the output of consumer goods increased 0.8 percent last month after almost no change in the preceding two months, reflecting a rebound in automobile production, moderately large gains in home goods and a modest gain in consumer nondurable goods such as food. The rate of automobile assemblies increased about 6 percent to an annual rate of 9.4 million units.

March production was 0.9 percent higher than during last December, which means production has increased at an annual rate of 3.5 percent during this year's first quarter. The industrial production index stood at 152.2 percent of its 1967 base compared with 151 during February. The index was 8 percent above a year earlier.

Markets Closed

All banks, businesses and markets were closed Friday, April 13 in the Netherlands, West Germany, France, Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Australia, Canada and the United States in observance of Good Friday.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the April 12, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	Lir.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.05607	4.288	108.20 "	47.10 "	0.2437	——	6.823 "	119.43 "	38.57 "
Brussels (a)	30.11	62.90	15.7565	6.9045	3.575 "	14.655	——	17.5115	5.695
Frankfurt	1.9012	3.9685	——	43.50 "	2.251 x	92.40 "	6.31 "	110.42 "	36.02 "
London (b)	2.0865	——	3.9675	9.102	1,758.75	4.2905	62.78	3.98825	11.005
Milan	842.70	1,758.50	443.93	193.45	——	410.32	28.014	490.02	159.75
New York (c)	——	2.077	1.9022	4.365	842.50	2.0575	30.125	1.72475	5.279
Paris	4.3675	9.099	225.68 "	——	5.174 x	212.40 "	14.491 "	252.52 "	82.77 "
Zurich	1.72425	3.59765	90.7118 "	99.5397 "	0.20445	83.8082 "	5.73115 "	——	32.67175"
Tokyo	1.33591	0.640262	2.53582	5.82389	1,125.77	2.74355	40.2041	2.29683	7.0596

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market; Danish kroner 7.75 ; Escudo: 48.65 ; Israeli £: 21.90 ; Pesetas: 68.375 ; Schilling: 13.945 ; Sw.krona: 4.3865 ; Yen: 190 ; Norw. kroner: 5.141 ; Fin mark: 3.8995 ; Belgian financial franc:30.60 ; Hong Kong $: 5.1625 ; Singapore $: 2.1985 ; Canadian $: 87.155 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Milan

Bastogi	641.50	Italcas	732.00
ERBA	1,257.00	Italcider	383.00
ErcMarelli	260.00	LaRinas	62.50
Fiat	2,730.00	Montedis	174.00
Finsider	159.00	Olivetti	980.00
Generali	40,510.00	Pirelli	1,787.00
IFI	2,150.00	Snia Visco	798.00

International Stock Indexes

	Yest'	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	Closed	91.20	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	Closed	122.68	123.12	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	Closed	148.55	159.63	146.94
London 30	Closed	541.90	541.90	446.10
London 580 (4)	Closed	N.A.	296.12	237.06
Milan (5)	N.A.	72.57	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	Closed	134.80	137.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	Closed	594.45	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	466.22	463.36	482.97	405.32
Tokyo (9)	6,715.67	6,697.39	6,212.78	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	Closed	337.10	340.50	308.40

1. Amp-Cos Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Stinnes Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

April 13, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	346	Matsu E. Wks	571
Canon	580	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	136
Dai Nip. Print	565	Mitsubi Corp.	459
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	315
Fuji Photo	671	Mitsukoshi	474
Hitachi	355	Nippon Elec.	336
Honda Motor	588	Sharp	477
C. Itoh	296	Sony Corp	2,210
Jodan Air L.	2,750	Sumitomo Bank	334
Kansai El. Pwr.	978	Taisho Marine	237
Kao Soap	633	Takeda	562
Kirin Brewery	449	Tokio	123
Komatsu	341	Tokyo Marine	479
Kubota	298	Toray	163
Matsu El. Ind.	779	Toyota	931

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Sealed proposals are invited for the Purchase, Fabrication, Delivery, Installation and Testing of Hospital Equipment, Furniture and Furnishings for the Queen Alia Heart Institute, King Hussein Medical Center, Amman, Jordan, and will be in Amman, Jordan, on June 30th, 1979, at the Directorate of the Royal Medical Services at the King Hussein Medical Center, Attention: Maj. Gen. Dr. David Hanania, General Headquarters Armed Forces, Amman, Jordan.

The work is subdivided into four separate bid packages: a. Furniture and Furnishings; b. Movable Equipment; c. Monitoring Equipment; d. X-Ray Equipment and Catheterization Lab Equipment. Bidders are invited to submit sealed proposals for any or all of the sections of work.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the Office of the Director of the Royal Medical Services, General Headquarters, Jordan Armed Forces, Amman, Jordan, Attention: Maj. Gen. Dr. David Hanania, Telex N° 9251200, upon receipt of 30 Jordanian Dinars or from Heery International, 800 West Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309, U.S.A., Telex N° 54-2165, upon receipt of 90 U.S. Dollars for each of the bid packages requested. Cost of all bid packages is 120 Jordanian Dinars or 360 U.S. Dollars.

Contract documents may be examined in the Office of the Medical Services, Amman, Jordan and the office of Heery International, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The latest date for bidders to obtain bidding documents is April 23rd, 1979.

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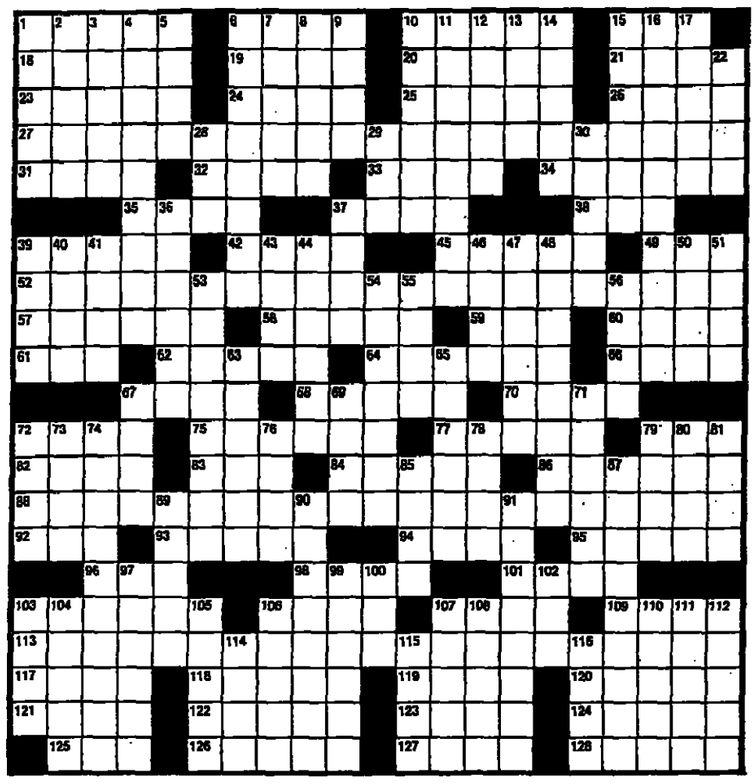
Bell System

*No U.S. credit card calls from Germany or Portugal

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Happy Easter! By Frances Hansen



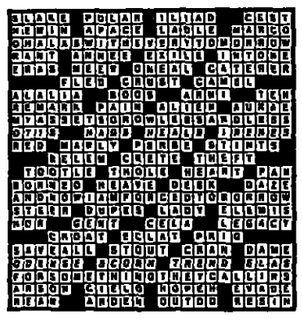
ACROSS

1 Caesar, for one
6 Very swank
10 The "Athens of Italy"
15 Neighbor of Miss.
18 Soap plant
19 *Concerning*
20 "Why Haven't ——You?"
21 Guy's sweetie
23 Ah Sin's *creator*
24 Thick slice
25 Rock bottom
26 Ionian Sea gulf
27 Start of a verse
31 Sen. Birch of Ind.
32 *What some put on*
33 Read the cast
34 "Chances Are" singer
35 *Prefix with pod*
37 Lima or Orson
38 *Kentucky* bluegrass
39 Zodiac sign
42 "It Ain't Gonna Rain ——"
45 Olympic Games site: 1964
49 Existed
52 More of verse
57 Sacs that may get attacks
58 Italian beachhead: 1944
59 Perfect, in rocketry
60 Like a day in June
61 N.Y. or Rio
62 Western salt pan
64 Gov. Ella of Conn.
66 Writer Wister
67 Seaweed
68 Ceylonese monkeys
70 *BB or FF*
72 Mine, in Marseille
75 Adjective for St. Augustine, Fla.
77 Clip a merino
79 Choler
82 Finished
83 War assets org.
84 Miss Dinsmore
86 "Ye cannot serve God and ——"
88 More of verse
92 Jo's older sister
93 "Doe, ——; a female . . ."
94 "In —— veritas"
95 Maine town
96 Capek classic
98 Beloved of *Radamès*
101 John Dickson or Vikki
103 Kate's younger sister
106 K-P connection
107 Twirled
109 Site of Frogner Park
113 End of verse
117 Descartes
118 Bingo's cousin
119 Slips
120 Lasso
121 Chemical compound
122 "Body all —— and racked . . ."
123 Writer James: 1909-55
124 He corrects poor dyes
125 Labor org.
126 Electra, to Menelaus
127 Actor Foxx
128 Ecstasy's partner

DOWN

1 Sir, *in India*
2 Macapá is its capital (in Brazil)
3 London truck
4 *Cornets'* cousins
5 Consider
6 Intense desires
7 Canadian physician
8 Corset features
9 Bindlestiff
10 Mexican festival jar
11 Three golden apples undid her
12 "Every —— staff of empire . . .": Bacon
13 Twice DXXVII
14 To the point
15 ". . . —— search for God": Carman
16 William Joyce's title in W.W. II
17 Russian territory
22 Old poems
28 "Ten thousand-saw ——a glance": Wordsworth
29 Employ
30 In the —— luxury
36 Party tidbit
37 Ruth's husband
39 M.I.T. rooms
40 "The jig ——!"
41 Lancaster
43 *Slangy assent*
44 "—— *Is* Legion": Mark 5:9
46 Spanish Main waves
47 Dumplings, in Germantown
48 Honshu seaport
50 Swiss river
51 British gun
53 Like Miss Havisham's wedding dress
54 When Morpheus takes over
55 Tennyson poem
56 Dog, fox or turkey
63 "——called Golgotha": Matt. 27:33
65 Home of St. Francis
67 Dying vat
69 Cruising
71 W. J. Bryan
72 *First to take a* ribbing
73 Sit about and brood
74 ". . . without ——sense": Dryden
76 Appointment
78 *Chopped down*
79 "——Tired," Beatles song
80 Reddish brown
81 Companion of Ares
85 Polynesian dance
87 Reflecting
89 Stuffed, as *oysters*
90 Vivid; striking
91 Tricked
97 Ailing
99 Recite monotonously
100 DeLuise *of* comedy
102 Picnic pest
103 He makes you yawn
104 Ireland, to Spenser
105 Poe's middle *name*
106 Oblivion
107 Worsted
108 Whittled
110 Bearskin's relative
111 Make tardy
112 Eared seal
114 Sites
115 Four seasons
116 Silkworm

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	14	57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Clear	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	46	Overcast	MILAN	16	61	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	9	48	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Clear	MOSCOW	13	55	Clear
BELGRADE	15	59	Cloudy	MUNICH	12	55	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Clear	NEW YORK	10	50	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Clear	NICE	16	61	Clear
BUCHAREST	8	46	Overcast	OSLO	12	53	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Clear	PARIS	19	66	Clear
CASABLANCA	13	55	Showers	PRAGUE	16	61	Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy	ROME	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Overcast	SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Showers	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Clear	TOKYO	12	53	Overcast
GENEVA	14	57	Clear	TUNIS	18	64	Clear
HELSINKI	9	48	Clear	VIENNA	18	64	Clear
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Clear
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	50	Rain
LISBON	13	55	Showers	ZURICH	14	57	Clear
LONDON	14	57	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; *Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at* 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE PARDONER'S TALE

By John Wain. Viking. 314 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

JOHN WAIN — after 11 books of fiction, 5 of poetry, 5 of criticism, 1 biography and a memoir — is no longer the Angry Young Man he was in Britain in 1953. Nor, of course, should he be. Instead of mellowing, he *has* saddened. He now goes quietly about his business of building a book, with a board here and a brick there, mortar on the narrative, a nail in the wall from which the hide will hang. The result is something sturdy and functional; it keeps the rain out. And inside, people are making interesting mistakes with their lives.

His latest novel, "The Pardoner's Tale," is rather like something by Anthony Trollope, slightly modernized. Like Trollope, Wain is prepared to offer us our choice of endings, happy or sad. He leans to the sad. But there is more to the Trollope comparison. Of Trollope, Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote to a friend:

"Have you ever read the novels of Anthony Trollope? They precisely suit *my taste* — solid and substantial, written on the strength of beef and through the inspiration of ale, and just as real as if some giant had hewn a great lump out of the Earth, and *put it under a glass case*, with all its inhabitants going about their daily business, and not suspecting they were being made show of. And these books are just as English as a beefsteak."

Three Novels

And that, give or take a flourish, describes "The Pardoner's Tale," which is actually three novels going on at the same time. The first novel is about Gus and Julia. Gus is a middle-aged "press-cuttings" agent — he is paid to spot the names of the famous in various periodicals and to clip them out — estranged from his unfaithful wife, bored with his own boredom and on holiday with his canoe in Wales. Julia is a lovely actress estranged from an unfaithful husband who is a television star. Julia arrives in Wales to have a nervous breakdown. Gus saves her from drowning, and they seem to fall in love, or at least in need.

The second novel is about Giles and Dinah. Giles is a middle-aged novelist — "Surveys of contemporary literature always mentioned him." — inexplicably deserted by his mistress, bored by his own suffering, and writing the novel about Gus and Julia. Dinah plays the guitar professionally and is the embodiment, almost the avatar, of middle-aged male fantasy, demanding instant gratification in church, in bed and even in the bathtub. Dinah is also the daughter of Helen, who is dying of cancer and who summons Giles to talk him into writing a novel by which Helen hopes to revenge herself at the expense of her faithless husband, a scientist who took off for faithless Canada decades ago.

So we have pairs of twins playing mixed, erotic bridge at the table of literature. Obviously, the better things go between Dinah and Giles, the happier Gus is going to be allowed to be in the novel Giles is writing about Gus and Julia. Not quite so obviously, Gus and Julia are more complicated and interesting than Giles and Dinah. Dinah is the sort of tiresome sex kitten one would only wish on a Lawrence Durrell; Giles is the sort of novelist who sucks peach-pits for the cyanide.

The third novel is the novel Wain is writing about the other two. As Helen blackmails Giles with the currency of her own impending death, so Julia's brother tries to blackmail Julia's husband with a kidnap story. Gus is a peripheral fall-guy. Unlike Julia and her husband and Dinah and her mother, Gus does not perform; he clips the names of the performers. If we consult the original "Pardoner's Tale" in Chaucer, we find exactly what Wain wants us to find, which is self-defeating greed. With the information we have, we blackmail ourselves into a death of feeling.

Drab Grind

To be sure, the gears on occasion grind in this machinery, and it smells some of the academic garage. If, to go back to Trollope, it is substantial, a lump out of the Earth, full of ale and beefsteak, it is also sullen and worried. It settles for the drab. To continue to mix my metaphors, I would have liked some oil on the beefsteak and some sauce in the crankcase. Wain appears to have given up politics and class antagonism and libidinal nuance and almost every other fact of social life except the sexual spasm and the dream of canoes. Maybe this is the England Mrs. Thatcher wants to rule.

And yet, astonishingly, Wain — looking in both directions as did the Pardoner of Chaucer, "East and west . . . as doth a dove, sitting *on a barn*" — *has managed in his* third novel-within-a-novel to write the book on which the dying Helen had insisted, an account of fuddled waste, of sickly subversions of the self, of menacing doubt and retaliation. Helen disappears into death, and Julia's brother disappears into prison, both of them wanting to exact by blackmail what has been stolen from them by life, and both of them beyond the comprehension of a Giles or a Gus.

Chaucer was more cheerful, and Trollope more sanguine, than Wain. His lump of Earth is linoleum wrapped around disappointment. I hope he's wrong.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 13, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bearbond	SF 731.20
— (d) Conbar	SF 484.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 418.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF 736.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 164.0
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 2.95
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.29

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.76
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 1.80 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling	10.96 *

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 18.49
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.37
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.98

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 309.00
— (d) Canac	SF 448.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 58.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 77.50
— (d) Usec	SF 424.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 45.80

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 26.09
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$62.73
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 22.47
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.37
— (w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 14.66

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.69
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.26
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.45

G T MANAGEMENT LTD.

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 47.98
— (w) G T. Asia Fund	HK$ 10.32
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.93
— (w) G T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.25

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$80.41
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 359.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 306.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.95

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Portes Sw. R Est	SF 1,324.00
— (r) Securiswiss	SF 1,000.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 304.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF 92.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 395.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 246.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 68.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72.57

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 21.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 60.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 66.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 124.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 194.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF 58.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.00
— (d) Remetac-Invest	SF 271.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 147.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 200.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM 11.85
— (d) Eurocapfonds	DM 25.20
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.15
— (d) Unirenta	DM 26.35
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 61.15

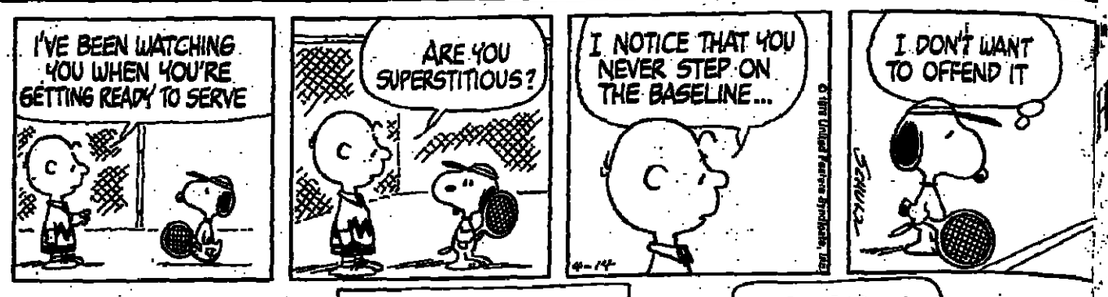
Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.42
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,457.92
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AE/F)	$ 7.54
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 126.45
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.21
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 13.01
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,390.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 785.44
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.19
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 975.42
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.05
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.24
(d) Convertible Fusion	$ 9.42
(w) D.G.E.	$ 46.09
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 8.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 16.60
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$18.52
(d) Earnex Fund	$ 4.8992
(d) Eurbse Offiacfons	LF 1,124 *
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,601.12
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 225.74
(w) Forsetex Issue Pr	SF 1,509.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 98.24
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.19
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interbras	DM 48.60
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 8.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.48
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 274.75
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$ 30.35
(d) Icofund	$ 11.64
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.17
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 108.70
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 9.88
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 158.18
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.41
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.67
(d) Investa DWS	L.M 35.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 52.05
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.78
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.54
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$40.70
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 43.62
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,997.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.81
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F	$ 33.89
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 47.86
(w) Luxfund	$ 26.53
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.97
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.81
(w) Nikkon Fund	$ 18.18
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.27
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.40
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 67.89
(d) Putnam Intern't Fund	$ 29.59
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,934.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 833.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.30
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.59
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 66.10
(w) Seara (N.A.V.)	$ 15.02
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.10
(w) Soras Fund	$ 456.04
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 44.85
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 41.39
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 34.10
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.28
(r) Unilife Assurance Oseas	$ 0.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.25
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 104.84
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 11.07
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.52
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 477.81
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securites	$ 73.85
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,463.25/S

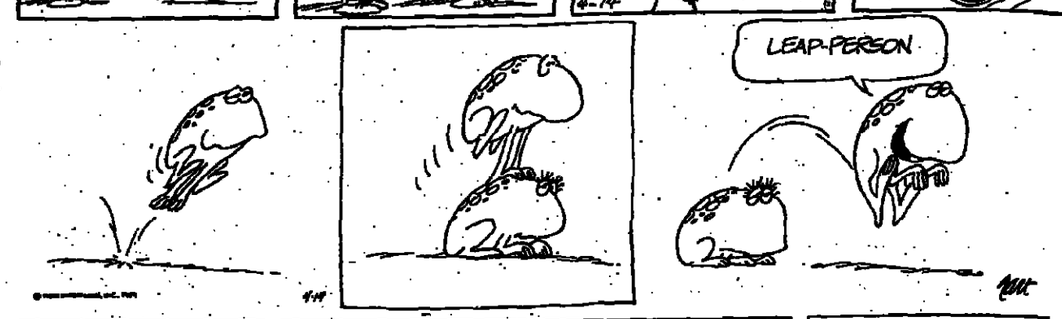
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon.

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PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



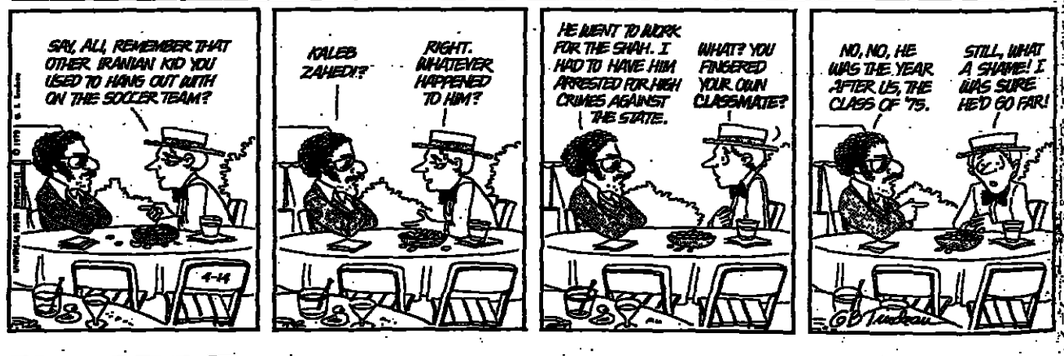
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RONED

NACEP

DYRAHL

ENGOUL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A "○○○○○○-○○"

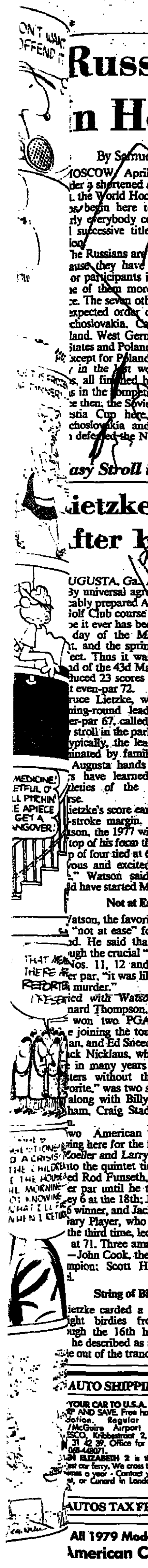
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOVEL MINCE LETHAL APIECE
Answer: This kind of justice serves one right!— "POETIC"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"How could I have rubbed him the wrong way? I didn't even TOUCH him!"



Russians Heavily Favored In Hockey Championships

By Samuel Abt

MOSCOW, April 13 (IHT) — ...der a shortened and revised for... the World Hockey Champion... ...s begin here tomorrow with ...ly everybody conceding a sec... ...l successive title to the Soviet ...ion.

...he Russians are heavily favored ...ause they have beaten all the ...or participants in the last year, ...e of them more than once or ...e. The seven other teams, rated ...expected order of strength, are ...choslovakia, Canada, Sweden, ...land, West Germany, the United States and Poland.

...xcept for Poland, which did not ... in the last world champion...s, all finished behind the Rus...s in the competition in Prague. ...e then, the Soviet team won the ...stia Cup here, notably over ...choslovakia and Canada, and ...defeated the National Hockey League all-stars in the Challenge Cup series, 2-1, in New York.

In addition to the advantage of home ice, the Soviet team is expected to regain its best defenseman, Vyacheslav Fetisov, who was injured for the series against the NHL. His absence was hardly felt as the Russians blanked the NHL for for the last 94 minutes.

Fans Not Impressed

If the Soviet team is strong and experienced, most of the others seem to be young and substandard, or so their followers here say.

Swedes, for example, call their team second-rate, and were nearly embarrassed to admit that the team did beat Canada, 6-4, in an exhibition this week.

Canadians describe their team as young and error-prone, if enthusiastic. They blamed penalties, the Canadian bane, for the loss to the Swedes. Finnish and Czechoslovak followers insist that their teams are in the midst of a rebuilding period. West Germany is traditionally a middling team at best, the United States is going with college players in preparation for the Olympics and Poland has just emerged from Group B, so little is expected of it.

Only the Russians are making no excuses beforehand. As an example of their attitude, the Soviet coach, Viktor Tikhonov, said that he was pleased with one of the major changes this year, the expansion of teams to 22 players, two more than previously.

"We feel this will allow us to sustain the speed and excitement of the game throughout," Tikhonov said today at a news conference. He did not note that only the Russians are deep enough to capitalize on the new rule.

Canadian Reinforcements

When the Canadians filled out their squad today, they had to summon two youngsters from a team just eliminated from the Stanley Cup Playoffs, Dave Shand and Brad Marsh of the Atlanta Flames. The veteran Marcel Dionne of the Los Angeles Kings was also being sought to help balance the squad.

Besides the bigger teams, the other major change shortens the championships to 14 days instead of 19, with each team playing eight games instead of 10.

The round-robin competition of other years has been dropped and the eight teams are now divided into two preliminary pools. Each team will play each other team in its pool once. Then the two leading teams in each pool will form a championship pool, with the four others forming the relegation pool to decide who will be demoted to Group B.

...asy Stroll in the Park'

...ietzke in Front With 67 After 1 Round of Masters

By John S. Radosta

...UGUSTA, Ga., April 13 (NYT) — By universal agreement, the im...cably prepared Augusta National Golf Club course was in the best ...e it ever has been for an open... day of the Masters Tourna...t, and the spring weather was ...ect. Thus it was that the first ...d of the 43d Masters yesterday ...duced 23 scores under par, and ...t even-par 72.

...ruce Lietzke, who earned the ...ning-round lead with a five-...er-par 67, called the round "an ... stroll in the park."

...ypically, the leader board was ...inated by familiar names, the Augusta hands who over the ...s have learned the intricate ...leties of the beguiling golf ...rse.

...ietzke's score earned him just a ...-stroke margin, however. Tom ...son, the 1977 winner who is at top of his form this spring, led a ...p of four tied at 68. "I'm always ...vous and excited when I play ..." Watson said. "I wish we ...d have started Monday."

Not at Ease

...atson, the favorite, said that he ... "not at ease" for much of the ...d. He said that when he got ...ugh the crucial "Amen Corner" ...Nos. 11, 12 and 13 — in two ...er par, "it was like getting away ... murder."

...ied with Watson at 68 were ...nard Thompson, a veteran who ... won two PGA Tour events ...e joining the tour in 1971; Joe ...an, and Ed Sneed.

...ck Nicklaus, who for the first ... in many years has entered a ...ters without the designation ...orite," was two shots behind at ... along with Billy Casper, Lou ...ham, Craig Stadler and Andy ...n.

...wo American professionals ...ing here for the first time, Fuzzy Zoeller and Larry Nelson, made ...to the quintet tied at 70. They ...ed Rod Funseth, who was four ...er par until he took a double-...ey 6 at the 18th; Ray Floyd, the ...6 winner, and Jack Newton.

...ary Player, who won last year ... the third time, led a large group ... at 71. Three amateurs shot par — John Cook, the U.S. Amateur ...mpion; Scott Hoch, and Jay ...l.

String of Birdies

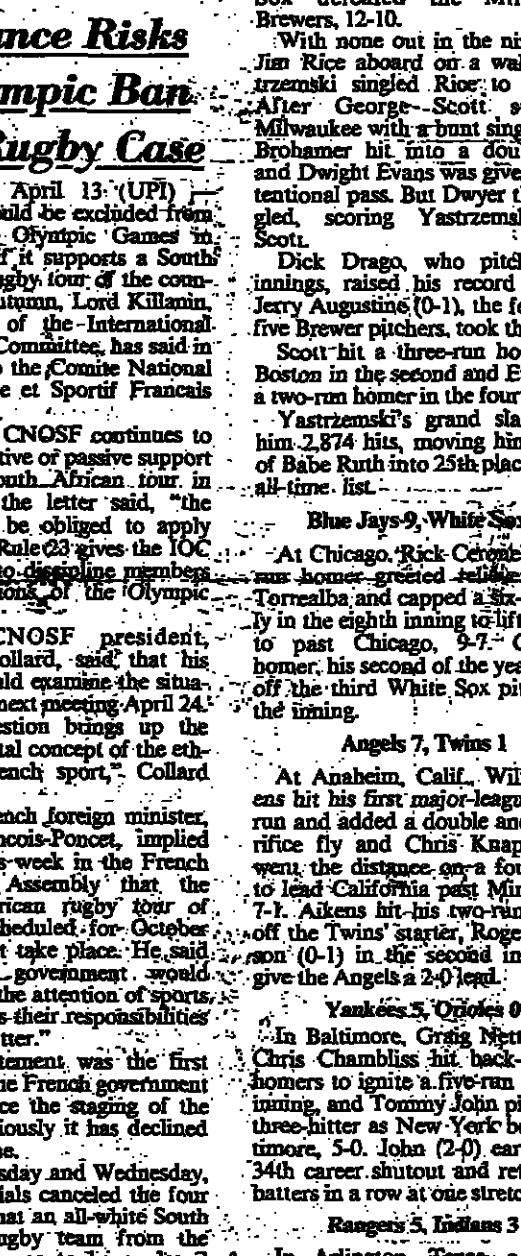
...ietzke carded a string of four ...ight birdies from the 13th ...ugh the 16th holes, a streak he described as a "trance." He ...e out of the trance by missing a 5½-foot birdie putt on 17, and then he finished with a bogey on 18.

On the front nine he birdied the two par-5 holes, No. 2 from eight feet and No. 8 after blasting out of a sand trap to eight feet.

On the back nine he birdied the 485-yard 13th by reaching the green in two and two-putting from 20 feet. He birdied the 14th from 18 feet and then reached the green of the par-5 15th in two and got down in two putts from 25 feet. Then he birdied the 16th from 14 feet.

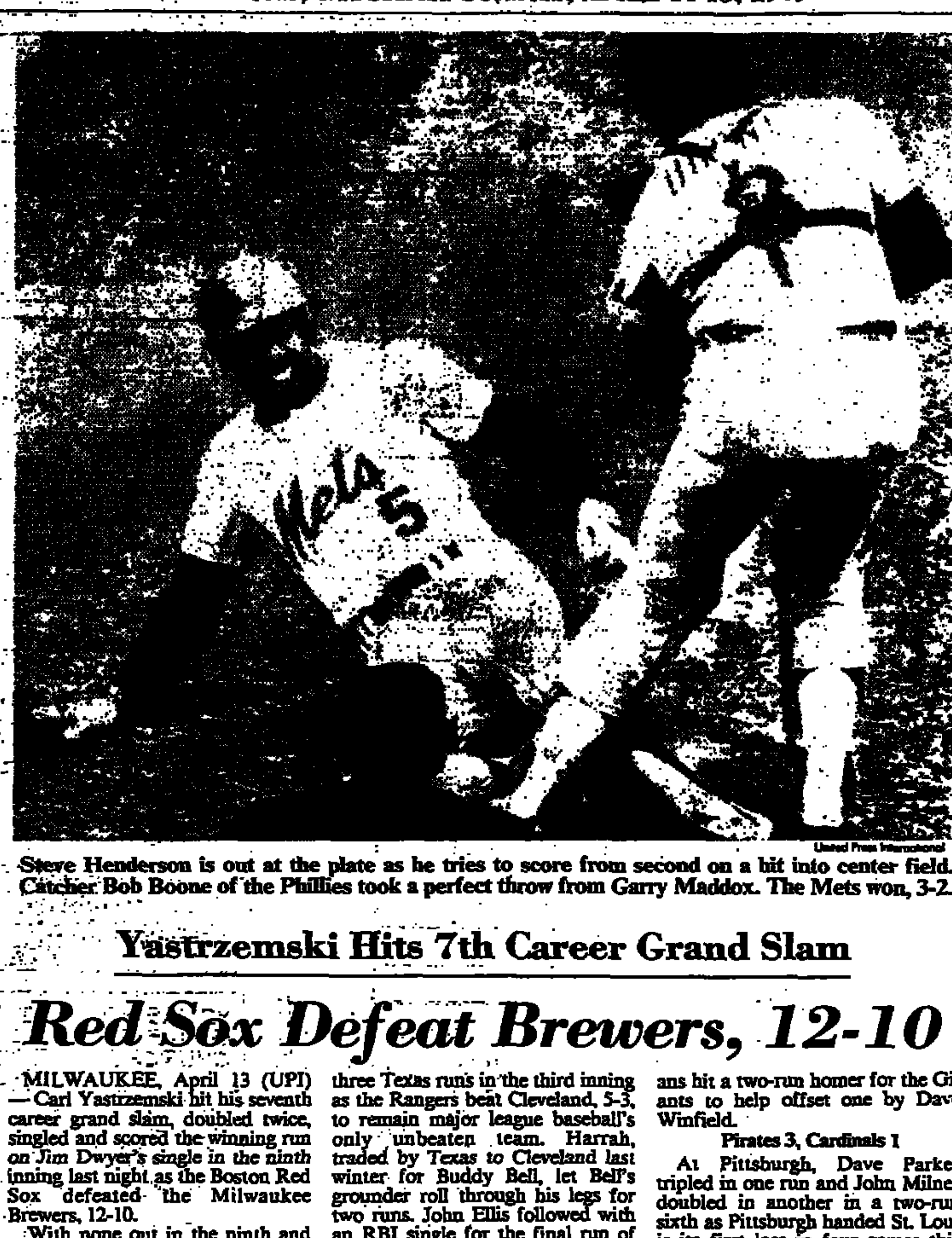
His one bogey was on the 18th, when he missed the green, chipped to five feet and then missed the putt to save par.

Lietzke called his 67 "very surprising" because he has not played well since winning the Tucson Open in February. "I don't know where the shots came from," he said.



AP

Bruce Lietzke
...sinking a birdie putt



United Press International

Steve Henderson is out at the plate as he tries to score from second on a hit into center field. Catcher Bob Boone of the Phillies took a perfect throw from Garry Maddox. The Mets won, 3-2.

Yastrzemski Hits 7th Career Grand Slam

Red Sox Defeat Brewers, 12-10

MILWAUKEE, April 13 (UPI) — Carl Yastrzemski hit his seventh career grand slam, doubled twice, singled and scored the winning run on Jim Dwyer's single in the ninth inning last night as the Boston Red Sox defeated the Milwaukee Brewers, 12-10.

With none out in the ninth and Jim Rice aboard on a walk, Yastrzemski singled Rice to second. After George Scott suprised Milwaukee with a bunt single, Jack Brohamer hit into a double-play and Dwight Evans was given an intentional pass. But Dwyer then singled, scoring Yastrzemski and Scott.

Dick Drago, who pitched 3⅓ innings, raised his record to 2-0. Jerry Augustine (0-1), the fourth of five Brewer pitchers, took the loss.

Scott hit a three-run homer for Boston in the second and Evans hit a two-run homer in the fourth.

Yastrzemski's grand slam gave him 2,874 hits, moving him ahead of Babe Ruth into 25th place on the all-time list.

Blue Jays 9, White Sox 7

At Chicago, Rick Cerone's three-run homer greeted reliever Pablo Torrealba and capped a six-run rally in the eighth inning to lift Toronto past Chicago, 9-7. Cerone's homer, his second of the year, came off the third White Sox pitcher of the inning.

Angels 7, Twins 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Willie Aikens hit his first major-league home run and added a double and a sacrifice fly and Chris Knapp (1-0) went the distance on a four-hitter to lead California past Minnesota, 7-1. Aikens hit his two-run homer off the Twins' starter, Roger Erickson (0-1) in the second inning to give the Angels a 2-0 lead.

Yankees 5, Orioles 0

In Baltimore, Graig Nettles and Chris Chambliss hit back-to-back homers to ignite a five-run second-inning, and Tommy John pitched a three-hitter as New York beat Baltimore, 5-0. John (2-0) earned his 34th career shutout and retired 14 batters in a row at one stretch.

Rangers 5, Indians 3

In Arlington, Texas, a bases-loaded error by third baseman Toby Harrah opened the gates for three Texas runs in the third inning as the Rangers beat Cleveland, 5-3, to remain major league baseball's only unbeaten team. Harrah, traded by Texas to Cleveland last winter for Buddy Bell, let Bell's grounder roll through his legs for two runs. John Ellis followed with an RBI single for the final run of the inning.

Mariners 4, A's 3

At Seattle, pinch-runner Joe Simpson scored on Jim Essian's passed ball in a two-run eighth inning to carry Seattle to a 4-3 victory over Oakland. With Oakland leading, 3-2, Dan Meyer led off the eighth with a double off Mike Norris. Bob Lacey (0-1) came on and allowed Meyer to get to third on a wild pitch. Bruce Bochte's grounder was then bobbled by Jeff Newman, the first baseman, with Meyer scoring the tying run. John Montague (2-0) got the victory.

Giants 4, Padres 3

In the National League, at San Francisco, Bob Knepper threw 155 pitches, made two errors and walked six, but still combined with reliever Dave Roberts on a six-hitter to give San Francisco a 4-3 victory over San Diego. Darrell Evans hit a two-run homer for the Giants to help offset one by Dave Winfield.

Pirates 3, Cardinals 1

At Pittsburgh, Dave Parker tripled in one run and John Milner doubled in another in a two-run sixth as Pittsburgh handed St. Louis its first loss in four games this season, 3-1. Don Robinson pitched his first complete game of the season, allowing just a homer to Keith Hernandez. John Denny (1-1) took the loss.

Mets 3, Phillies 2

At New York, Pat Zachry (2-0), although touched for 12 hits, pitched New York to a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia. New York took the lead in the fourth on a sacrifice fly by Elliott Maddox and got the eventual winning run in the fifth on a sacrifice fly by Kelvin Chapman. Garry Maddox homered for Philadelphia.

Braves 10, Dodgers 2

At Los Angeles, Barry Bonnell drove in four runs with a two-run homer and a two-run double and Larry McWilliams (1-1) hurled a four-hitter as Atlanta beat Los Angeles, 10-2. Dale Murphy also homered for the Braves.

France Risks Olympic Ban In Rugby Case

PARIS, April 13 (UPI) — France could be excluded from the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow if it supports a South African rugby tour of the country this autumn, Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, has said in a letter to the Comite National Olympique et Sportif Francais (CNOSF).

"If the CNOSF continues to give its active of passive support to the South African tour in France," the letter said, "the IOC will be obliged to apply rule 23." Rule 23 gives the IOC the right to discipline members for violations of the Olympic charter.

The CNOSF president, Claude Collard, said that his group would examine the situation at its next meeting April 24. "This question brings up the fundamental concept of the ethics of French sport," Collard said.

The French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, implied earlier this week in the French National Assembly that the South African rugby tour of France, scheduled for October should not take place. He said that the government would "bring to the attention of sports federations their responsibilities on this matter."

His statement was the first move by the French government to influence the staging of the tour. Previously it has declined to intervene.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, local officials canceled the four matches that an all-white South African rugby team from the Transvaal was to have played this month at various sites in France.

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	000 100 100—2	12 0
New York	010 110 00x—3	8 1

Lerch, McGrow (7) and Boone; Zachry and Stearns. W—Zachry, 2-0. L—Lerch, 0-1. HR—Philadelphia, G. Maddox (2).

San Diego	000 010 200—3	6 0
San Francisco	001 300 00x—4	8 2

Rasmussen, Lee (4), Mura (5), Lolich (6), D'Aquisto (8) and Tenace; Knepper, Roberts (8) and Hill. W—Knepper, 1-0. L—Rasmussen, 0-2. HRs—San Francisco, D.Evans (1). San Diego, Winfield (2).

St. Louis	000 100 000—1	7 2
Pittsburgh	000 002 01x—3	10 1

Denny, Schultz (8) and Simmons; D.Robinson and Ott. W—D.Robinson, 1-0. L—Denny, 1-1. HR—St.Louis, K.Hernandez (2).

Atlanta	020 100 304—10	14 0
Los Angeles	200 000 000— 2	4 1

McWilliams and Murphy; Messersmith, Sutcliffe (7), Rautzhan (9) and Yeager. W—McWilliams, 1-1. L—Messersmith, 1-1. HRs—Atlanta, Bonnell (3), Murphy (3). Los Angeles, Garvey (1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto	001 101 060—9	14 3
Chicago	302 200 000—7	11 2

Underwood, Murphy (6) and Cerone; Proly, Robinson (5), LaGrow (8), Torrealba (8) and Nahorodny, Foley (9). W—Murphy, 1-0. L—LaGrow, 0-1. HRs—Toronto, Carty (1), Cerone (2).

Boston	030 300 402—12	14 0
Milwaukee	400 041 010—10	11 1

Torrez, Drago (5), Stanley (8) and Allenson, O'Berry (9); Travers, Galasso (4), Cleveland (7), Augustine (9), Castro (9) and Fosse. W—Drago, 2-0. L—Cleveland, 0-1. HRs—Boston, Scott (1), Evans (2), Yastrzemski (1). Milwaukee, Money (1), Lezcano (1), Bando (1).

New York	050 000 000—5	8 0
Baltimore	000 000 000—0	3 2

John and Munson; Flanagan, Stoddard (2), T.Martinez (8) and Dempsey. W—John, 2-0. L—Flanagan, 1-1. HRs—New York, Nettles (2), Chambliss (2).

Cleveland	100 011 000—3	6 2
Texas	003 100 01x—5	9 1

Waits, V.Cruz (7) and G.Alexander; Jenkins, Lyle (9) and Sundberg. W—Jenkins, 2-0. L—Waits, 1-1. HR—Texas, Gamble (1).

Minnesota	001 000 000—1	4 1
California	020 130 010—7	10 0

Erickson, Holly (4), Redfern (5) and Wynegar; Knapp and Downing. W—Knapp, 1-0. L—Erickson, 0-1. HR—California, Aikens (1).

Oakland	000 003 000—3	9 3
Seattle	010 010 02x—4	4 1

Norris, Lacey (8), Heaverlo (8) and Essian; O.Jones, Montague (8) and Stinson. W—Montague, 2-0. L—Lacey, 0-1. HR—Oakland, Page (2).

Kings, Flames Eliminated

Rangers, Leafs Win NHL Series

LOS ANGELES, April 13 (UPI) — Phil Esposito scored his second goal of the game and the first overtime goal of his career at 6:11 of the first overtime period last night, carrying the New York Rangers to a 2-1 victory over the Los Angeles Kings and a 2-0 sweep of their best-of-three Stanley Cup preliminary series.

Esposito, stationed in front of Los Angeles goalie Mario Lessard, took a pass from rookie Don Maloney and, while tied up by defenseman Darryl Edestrand, slipped the puck through the goalie's pads to give the Rangers their first series victory in five seasons.

Esposito, who has 52 goals in 105 playoffs games, tied the game 1:11 into the third period, when he stuffed a short shot past Lessard after persistent digging by his linemates, Maloney and Don Murdoch.

Los Angeles took a 1-0 lead in the first period, when Syl Apps drove a power-play rebound past John Davidson.

Maple Leafs 7, Flames 4

At Toronto, Darryl Sittler scored two first-period goals 12 seconds apart and Ron Ellis connected 11 seconds later as Toronto defeated Atlanta, 7-4, to win the series.

Sittler scored his 20th career playoff goal at 4:04 with a 35-foot slapshot through goalie Dan Bouchard's legs. At 4:16, Lanny McDonald fed Sittler a give-and-go pass inside the blue line which culminated in Sittler tipping the puck into the top corner. Ellis then beat Bouchard at 4:27 with a 20-foot drive.

In the middle period, Toronto scored four times. Pat Boutette had two goals and single goals were provided by Dan Maloney at 8:38 and Walt McKechnie at 15:42. Jean Pronovost, Guy Chouinard, Bobby Lalonde and Willi Plett scored for Atlanta.

Flyers 6, Canucks 4

At Vancouver, Reggie Leach scored with 54 seconds left in the game to break a 4-4 tie and help Philadelphia to a 6-4 victory over Vancouver. The series is now tied at one game apiece.

The winning goal was set up when Bobby Clarke outdrew Vancouver's center, Thomas Gradin, and got the puck back to Leach, who slapped it between Gary Bromley's legs. Bill Barber added a goal into the empty net with the Canucks pressing for the equalizer.

Tom Gorence opened the scoring in the first period for the Flyers, but Don Lever and Dennis Kearns gave Vancouver a 2-1 lead at the 16-minute mark, both power-play goals. But Leach tied the game before the period ended.

Gorence gave the Flyers a 3-2 lead and Gradin tied it for the Canucks in the first two minutes of the second period, which ended 3-3.

Ken Linseman scored an unassisted goal on a breakaway to give the Flyers a 4-3 lead at 13:36 of the third period. But Gradin was credited with tying it just over three minutes later, when Bob Manno's point shot went in off Gradin's skate.

Sabres 3, Penguins 1

At Pittsburgh, goaltender Bob Sauve, a rookie, turned aside 30 of 31 shots to lead Buffalo to a 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh, tying the series 1-1.

Sauve, playing in place of Don Edwards who was out with the flu, withstood six Pittsburgh power-play advantages. Jacques Richard scored what turned out to be the winning goal at 2:59 of the second period, poking a rebound past a prone Denis Herron in the Penguin goal.

Rick Dudley scored the Sabres' first goal with 38 seconds left in the first period. Rene Robert scored their final goal with 49 seconds left in the game. Defenseman Colin Campbell tallied Pittsburgh's only goal.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	3	2	.600	—
Boston	3	2	.600	—
Baltimore	3	3	.500	½
New York	3	3	.500	½
Toronto	2	3	.400	1
Detroit	1	2	.333	1
Cleveland	1	5	.167	2½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	4	0	1.000	—
Kansas City	4	1	.800	½
Minnesota	4	2	.667	1
Seattle	5	3	.625	1
California	4	3	.571	1½
Chicago	1	4	.200	3½
Oakland	1	6	.143	4½

Thursday's Results

Toronto 9, Chicago 7
Boston 12, Milwaukee 10
New York 5, Baltimore 0
Texas 5, Cleveland 3
California 7, Minnesota 1
Seattle 4, Oakland 3

Friday's Games

New York (Tiant 0-0) at Chicago (Wortham 1-0)
Kansas City (Splittorff 1-0) at Toronto (Clancy 0-1)
Baltimore (D. Martinez 0-1) at Milwaukee (Slaton 0-)
Detroit (Rozema 0-1) at Texas (Ellis 0-0)
California (Aase 0-0) at Oakland (Johnson 0-1)
Minnesota (Zahn 1-0) at Seattle (Mitchell 0-0)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	4	1	.800	—
St. Louis	3	1	.750	½
New York	3	2	.600	1
Philadelphia	2	3	.400	2
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333	2½
Chicago	0	3	.000	3

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	5	1	.833	—
San Francisco	5	2	.714	½
Los Angeles	4	4	.500	2
Cincinnati	3	4	.429	2½
San Diego	2	5	.286	3½
Atlanta	2	5	.286	3½

Thursday's Results

New York 3, Philadelphia 2
San Francisco 4, San Diego 3
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 1
Atlanta 10, Los Angeles 2

Friday's Games

St. Louis (Vuckovich 1-0) at Pittsburgh (Kison 0-0)
Cincinnati (Bonham 0-1) at San Diego (Owchinko 0-0)
Atlanta (Matula 0-1) at Los Angeles (Rau 0-0)
Houston (Niekro 1-0) at San Francisco (Halicki 0-0)

NHL Playoffs

Preliminary Round
(Best of Three)

Series A
Vancouver vs. Philadelphia
April 10—Vancouver 3, Philadelphia 2
April 12—Philadelphia 6, Vancouver 4
April 14—Vancouver at Philadelphia

Series B
N.Y. Rangers vs. Los Angeles
(N.Y. Rangers win series, 2-0)
April 10—New York 7, Los Angeles 1
April 12—New York 2, Los Angeles 1 (ot)

Series C
Toronto vs. Atlanta
(Toronto wins series, 2-0)
April 10—Toronto 2, Atlanta 1
April 12—Toronto 7, Atlanta 4

Series D
Pittsburgh vs. Buffalo
April 10—Pittsburgh 4, Buffalo 3
April 12—Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 1
April 14—Pittsburgh at Buffalo

WHA Results

Thursday's Game
New England 4, Cincinnati 0

NASL Players Call Weekend Walkout

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UPI) — The North American Soccer League Players Association today called a strike against league owners to involve all 12 games scheduled this weekend.

The director of the players association, Ed Garvey, said that the only issue is "recognition of the union." The NASL commissoner, Phil Woosnam, has refused comment on the confrontation.

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Art Buchwald

Dealing With Media When Bubble Goes Up

WASHINGTON — "Ladies and gentlemen, the class in remedial nuclear energy will come to order. Last week I gave you an assignment. You are the spokesperson for a major power company and there has been an accident in one of your nuclear energy plants. I will now see how well prepared you are. Mayberry, what is the first thing you would do?"



Buchwald

"Deny it."

"Yes, that would be the best response. But let us suppose the company has been obligated to inform the government that there was indeed an accident. The press has therefore been alerted and is on the scene. As spokesperson, Slayton, what would you say?"

"I would say, sir, that there has been a slight malfunction in one of the cooling systems of the reactor, but the problem is being dealt with and there is no danger to anyone because of the backup systems built into the plant, which are redundant but required by federal law."

"That's not bad, Slayton. Now let's go to Phase Two. Due to a series of human errors the valves have been shut accidentally, the secondary cooling system is not operating and the reactor is starting to overheat. This information has been leaked to the governor of the state and government officials, and you are asked about it. What would you say, Higginbottom?"

"I, I, ahhh, I would tell the truth."

"Wrong, *Higginbottom! Wrong!* Wrong! Wrong! Wrong! Why is Higginbottom wrong, Newcombe?"

"Because, sir, if the spokesman admits someone at the plant has made a mistake, he will open up the power company to millions of dollars' worth of lawsuits. The role of the spokesperson is to protect the company at all costs and minimize any accident, so hopefully the media will go away."

"Excellent. Then, Newcombe, what would you say in this situation?"

"I would say that our engineers are having a slight problem with an automatic pump and are therefore using a backup pump to cool down the reactor, which is still operating as well as possible under the circumstances."

"Prof. Stonewall, suppose the government inspectors are telling the press a different story? What should we do?"

"Well, Malcolm, now you've touched upon the core of the exercise. The credibility of the power company is being challenged by hostile outside forces. Let's see if there is anyone in the class who has any ideas. Altman?"

"I would say that the power company people are in a much better position to evaluate the situation than some outsiders who are just trying to frighten the public. I would add that if there were any danger, the company would be the first to admit it, because we consider our major responsibility is to protect the health of our consumers."

"*Well done, Altman. We're moving along.* It turns out that a hydrogen bubble has formed in the reactor, blocking off the cooling water. This builds up pressure in the containment building. You are asked about this at the next press briefing. What do you say, O'Hare?"

"I wouldn't say anything, sir. I'd get the hell out of there."

"Very *funny, O'Hare*, but not as funny as the 'F' that I plan to give you at the end of the semester. What you would say is that the situation remains stable, and although you had to release some gas out of the tank that was slightly radioactive, it is still much safer than if one had to have a dental X-ray.

"Now this is very important, so pay close attention. Some wise guy from the press is going to ask you who is going to pay for the plant breakdown and the cleanup. You will reply that the costs will be passed on to the consumers, because the company is not responsible for its own mistakes."

"Won't that cause a stink in the community, Professor?"

"Possibly, but it's the truth, and when you take on the role of a spokesperson for a large company it's essential that you always level with the customer."

Mary Blume

Let 'em Eat Caviar

LONDON (IHT) — Each life has its turning point, and for Richard Thomas Orlando Bridgeman, Viscount Newport and heir to the Earl of Bradford, that point came in 1971 when an automobile accident in Australia left him briefly paralyzed and with a permanently stiff back.

At that point Lord Newport, wealthy playboy and Cambridge contemporary of Prince Charles, decided that his life had been meaningless and that it was time to do something worthwhile. So he went to Los Angeles and started Aristocratic Mobile Discotheques. There was a gig at Disneyland and one at Harold Robbins', but while such music had been deafening Chelsea for years, it was a bit offbeat for L.A. So life there wasn't worthwhile after all.

Leadbelly Burgers

The next step was a hamburger joint in Brighton called, with disarming frankness, Leadbelly. Thanks in part to the proximity of an American school, it turned out to be sufficiently meaningful to allow Newport to open a couple of low-priced London restaurants called Paupers.

The cash flow at Paupers was both meaningful and worthwhile, but only for a time. "The IRA bombs made the evening trade evaporate and volume restaurants suffered," Newport says. However, he is a stocky, stubborn chap (a Los Angeles disc jockey once tried for three hours to get him to say *tomayto* instead of *tomahto* on the air; he failed). So he sold Paupers and bought Bewicks, a luxury restaurant that was going cheap because the bombs had caused its customers, too, to lose their appetites.

Then life became really meaningful. He sold Bewicks at a neat profit and three years ago boldly opened his Caviar Bar in Knightsbridge, across from Harrods.

By then people weren't thinking about bombs anymore: it was their bank balances that made them hiccup.

"Everyone thought I was a complete idiot — how can you open a caviar bar in the midst of the biggest depression since the war?" Lord Newport looks like a ruddy roast beef and Yorkshire pudding man though he is, in fact, hooked on fish. "But there's always room for something good," he says, "and opening at that time got more publicity than in a boom time."

Turnover went up 50 percent last year and Newport's little boom allowed him to close down the caviar bar and remodel it into the new Caviar Bar and Restaurant, which will open Thursday with a range of takeout foods and a menu emphasizing fish and, of course, caviar.

"Ours is the most reasonably priced caviar in London," Newport says. But he is a cautious man: while the menu is printed, caviar prices are written by hand.

Between Harrow and Cambridge, Newport spent a year in Ghana, where he taught school and picked up diseases. At Cambridge because he studied agriculture he failed in economics. He has found himself as an entrepreneur: "I think I've pretty much decided the way I'm going," he says. Having a title is no great help, he says; no American, for example, has thought to invite him to a commercial for either Lord or Newport cigarettes.



Lord Newport and his favorite dish: "I eat it American style."

"A title is certainly not a help in Los Angeles," he says. "Money's more important there than a title. Also, it's a meritocracy. If you haven't made it, you are just one of the people trying to make it."

Having been born with it, he has by now also made it. He is the sort of man with no secretary but lots of accountants. He is into property development, has a manufacturing company in Nottingham called Plain Clothes ("We're expecting to turn over more than £1 million this year") and in 1973 he opened a Chelsea boutique called Bombacha, which he says is a South American knickerbocker, although that is not what he sells. Later this year he plans to open a 250-seat low-priced restaurant in Covent Garden called Porters.

Porters will feature English pies: steak and kidney, lamb and apricot, turkey and chestnut and, of course, fish. There will also be treacle tart and rhubarb crumble. But if the menu is Olde Englande, the waitresses will have been given special psychological training in how to handle customers. The restaurant will be launched with a series of radio commercials: "Lord Newport, why are you not serving bananas in your restaurant?" Lord Newport: "Because I don't like the look of the bunch."

"They will be funny commercials," Lord Newport explains.

Cribbed Design

For all his entrepreneurial activities, he is closely tied to the land, especially to the family seat, Weston Park, built near a former leper colony in 1671 by Lady Wilbraham, who cribbed the design from Palladio. "We still have her plans, she was a very switched-on lady," Lord Newport says. He got one of his middle names, Orlando, from an ancestor who was Lord Privy Seal under Charles II until he unfortunately refused to grant pensions to the royal mistresses.

Newport farms 450 acres. "I am a tenant farmer of my father and I try to make a profit. I don't employ anybody, I contract the work out to my father." He also has a sideline in taking out shooting parties:

"One gentleman managed to pepper three beaters and a loader. The next day he complained there weren't enough beaters. I said if you hadn't shot so many yesterday there would have been more today."

At Weston Park, Richard Newport was brought up on foods like jam roly-poly. He had never tasted caviar until three months before opening the Caviar Bar.

"*I love it. I eat it American* style, with chopped egg and onion on toast. Purists would be appalled, but I'm not a purist," he said.

'One gentleman managed to pepper three beaters and a loader. The next day he complained there weren't enough beaters. I said if you hadn't shot so many yesterday there would have been more today.'

PEOPLE: *Levesque, New Wife On Paris Honeymoon*

Quebec Premier **Rene Levesque** married **Corinne Cote**, his longtime private secretary and companion in Montreal — then the premier, 56, and his 30-year-old bride took off for Paris on a honeymoon. Mrs. Levesque had been the premier's appointments secretary since 1971. Levesque and his wife of 31 years, **Louise L'Heureux**, were divorced last August on grounds of "total marital breakdown." They have three children: **Pierre**, 31, a lawyer; **Claude**, 29, and **Suzanne**, 23. The former Mrs. Levesque receives about $27,000 a year in alimony.

* * *

British pop singer **Elton John** will make a concert tour of the Soviet Union next month, promoter **Harvey Goldsmith** said in London. Elton is expected to give five concerts in Moscow and four in Leningrad.

* * *

Marya Mannes' feminist credentials are impeccable, so it was startling to hear her complain that "so much has been made of women that I thought men had become a neglected race." Not one to leave deep feelings untapped, the writer produced a collection of poems called "Canticles to Men," and she read from them in a program sponsored by American Landmark Festivals at the Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace in New York. "Constant emphasis on women bothers me as much as no emphasis," said Miss Mannes, whose reflections on the male of the species include such lines as:

Before my blood is cooled and I no more
look at a man to treasure him as one,
let me record what has been felt before
in many a different communion;
not to recapture feeling but to tell
what can be learned from loving man and men:
the expanding joy, the intolerable hell
of two alone together.

* * *

Count **Nancy Reagan** among those close to having had their fill of 1980 presidential politics, even with the first primary 10 months off. There already are enough Republican candidates — declared and otherwise — to field a football team, including Mrs. Reagan's husband, **Ronald Reagan**. He will formally announce his intentions by early fall, his wife said in New Hampshire the other day, and that's "plenty early enough" for her. "We're wearing people with politics," she complain "We'll wear the public out, w the committees out, wear the ca dates out and wear out the press.

* * *

Country singer **Roy Clark** been released from the Mayo Cl in Rochester, Minn., and will spe the next few days resting at his T sa, Okla., home, his mana reports. Clark was admitted to clinic Tuesday for tests and tr ment of what doctors described a persistent bronchial condit Clark was forced to cancel British television appearances cause of the condition.

* * *

"First Monday in October" closed in Chicago because **He Fonda** had to withdraw as the with what was described as acute condition in the left which is totally incapacitat Fonda had been eager to cont "even on crutches or in a wh chair," he said, and the produc and director were plotting staging to accommodate that p bility. But a doctor at Chica Michael Reese Hospital, w Fonda has been confined Sunday, said that the 73-year actor must have total rest. Fo had been in pain since his hip injured in a fall that occurred w *moving scenery malfunctioned d* ing a performance of the play a weeks ago in Los Angeles. He his wife, Shirlee, will return to California home in a few days.

—SAMUEL JUST



Rene Levesque, bride Corin

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